The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1871. NUMBER 138.

NEW YORK.

[illegible] of Tammany's Rule on the Prosperity of the City.

[illegible] Stringency of the Money Market.

[illegible] Propositions Made to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHAT TAMMANY HAS DONE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The *Tribune* publishes [illegible] concerning this city, showing the [illegible] and real estate, and thus ex[illegible] property advances so slowly in [illegible] the fifteen years preceding 1860 [illegible] of the port and transportation on [illegible] leading into the city together [illegible] population more than doubled. [illegible], however, there has been a great check [illegible] growth of trade and in the increase of [illegible] the value of real estate has suffered [illegible] ratio. In 1845 real estate with[illegible] was valued at $239,995,517, and in [illegible], an increase of over 102 per [illegible] years, and from 1850 to 1860 the in[illegible] was over 101 per cent. Commerce [illegible] and population increased 51 83-100 [illegible]. From 1860 to 1870 commerce declined, [illegible] was at once shown by the decrease [illegible] of growth in population from [illegible] the decade ending in 1860, to 13 3-100 [illegible] the decade ending in 1870, while the [illegible] in the price of real estate depre[illegible] 2.83 per cent, as shown by the [illegible] reports, which give the value of [illegible] real estate of the city in 1860 as $577,- [illegible] in 1869 is only $741,392,525. The value [illegible] in New York in 1870 was only 13 3 [illegible] than in 1860, which is due for [illegible] to the increase of population prior [illegible]. The editor then gives the comparative [illegible] in New York and Boston, [illegible]:

[illegible] that, although the real estate of [illegible] half that of New York, the in[illegible] of all the city taxes, with a surplus of [illegible] the increase of New York leaves [illegible] The ratio of increase [illegible] New York for more than sixty [illegible] was over 28 per cent every [illegible] and had this ratio of growth con[illegible] it ought to have done, [illegible] would have contained in [illegible] of 1,354,673, or 330,404 more than [illegible]. On the contrary, the number [illegible] the city had, during the last decade was [illegible] her commerce and continued [illegible] of population, the value of real [illegible] during that time, have been more [illegible].

[illegible] contends that the value of property [illegible] its increase with the growth of pop[illegible] and adds:

[illegible] the fact is established that if there had [illegible] in the city's growth there would [illegible] remained a single vacant lot on the [illegible] of Manhattan."

MONEY.

[illegible] week is usually characterized by dul[illegible] the markets to-day opened with consid[illegible]. The extreme stringency in [illegible]. Much of the present condition [illegible] is attributed to the accumulation [illegible] in the Treasury Department. The [illegible] is now believed to be about [illegible]. Various plans are being pro[illegible] the Secretary for restoring the currency [illegible] of circulation, one being that he [illegible] the holders of the first $20,000,000 of [illegible] five-twenty bonds that the same will [illegible] in currency at the market price of [illegible] on presentation; another, that the [illegible] shall, with the surplus of currency, [illegible] millions of gold, and with this gold [illegible] at once the first twenty millions [illegible] bonds. It is also reported that the [illegible] made arrangements with a leading [illegible] firm to buy about [illegible] millions of bills of exchange on [illegible] to be settled for by currency disburse[illegible]. The rates for money to-day were 7 per [illegible] to 1 per cent gold on government [illegible] 1-16 to 1-16, and in some cases as high [illegible] stocks. The January [illegible] will begin to be felt about the [illegible] week, but an easier market is not [illegible] before the 20th prox. The best en[illegible] commercial paper is quoted at 8 1-2a12 per [illegible] sales under 10 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.

[illegible] active demand from investors for [illegible] bonds, and the market was strong [illegible]. The Assistant Treasurer has not [illegible] instructions to begin the prepay[illegible] January interest, but it is probable [illegible] payment will begin to-morrow or day [illegible] date of anticipating [illegible] deferred so late, and the only exp[illegible] that the investigation [illegible] understood to be in progress into [illegible] of the Treasury Department is the [illegible] delay. The Secretary of the Trea[illegible] that there is little probability of his [illegible] by the purchase of bonds, has [illegible] after the called bonds of 1862 [illegible] received in the weekly proposals. [illegible] therefore, probable that [illegible] which is the regular day [illegible] of bonds, the Secretary will [illegible] one million at or about par in gold. [illegible] Treasurer to-day paid out $210,[illegible] account of the five-twenties redeemed, [illegible] of $21,857,000.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

[illegible] Pacific bonds advanced, and were in [illegible] closed at 103 3-8 to 103 1-2; Unions [illegible] 4 for firsts; 79 3-4 to 80 for [illegible] 4 for incomes, and 28 to [illegible].

THE GOLD MARKET

[illegible], opening at 108 1-2, advancing to 108 5-8, [illegible], and closing, at 3 p.m., at [illegible]. The rates paid for carrying were 6 1-2, [illegible] per cent. After the board adjourned [illegible] 108 3-8 to 108 1 2 at the close.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

[illegible] owing to free offerings of bills by cer[illegible]. Prime bankers' sixty days' sterling [illegible] from 109 to 109 1-2.

THE STOCK MARKET

[illegible] and advanced in the face of the [illegible] market. Wabash was the great [illegible] of the day, opening at 69, advancing to [illegible] 70 1-2, and then advancing to [illegible] a final reaction to 70 1-4. The upward [illegible] in this stock is the subject of a great [illegible] on the street. It is conceded that [illegible] no such improvement in the affairs [illegible] company as to warrant the move[illegible] which is generally believed [illegible] speculative. One week ago to-day [illegible] changed between 63 5-8 and 64 1-4. North[illegible] was next in point of interest, [illegible] from 64 3-4 to 67 1-2, with a reaction [illegible]. The business in this stock was large, [illegible] attended with considerable ani[illegible]. Rock Island was active, and [illegible] from 106 3-4 to 107 3-4. Toward the close [illegible] little on the pressure of sales to [illegible] profits on to-day's market.

BREADSTUFFS.

[illegible] and medium grades of State and [illegible] met with but a moderate demand [illegible] trade, and prices were without quotable [illegible]. There was not so much press to real[illegible] Saturday, and of course less doing in [illegible] lots. The wheat market was [illegible] dull. The demand was mainly [illegible], and the business was restricted to [illegible] parts of cargoes and broken par[illegible] at 1-2 cent decline, was fairly active [illegible] and closed firm.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Ex-Comptroller Connolly [illegible] yesterday, by several of his friends [illegible] Street Jail. He appears to be in [illegible].

[illegible] yesterday, a man named Charles [illegible] to be a prominent politician, was [illegible] young man named Robert Hen[illegible].

[illegible] Committee of the Viaduct Rail[illegible] has issued an address, in which it [illegible] the plan of an elevated railway [illegible] the distance is a wise one, but that [illegible] grades of the city require a road [illegible] partly open cut, and partly a tun[illegible].

[illegible] said that among the things which [illegible] is the action of Judge Bar[illegible] Tweed for $5,000 under criminal [illegible] which competent authority has de[illegible] a contravention.

[illegible] probability that the draft of a [illegible] prepared by the Committee of Sev[illegible]. Many of its provisions are [illegible] impracticable. Several leading poli[illegible] as very unwise the requirement [illegible] annual election for the office [illegible]. Various other plans will be brought [illegible] Legislature in January.

[illegible] of Aldermen consists of eight [illegible] seven Republicans. The Assist[illegible] will consist of thirteen Democrats [illegible] Republicans. As the new members [illegible] their seats, the Legislature will co[illegible] on its assemblage, to decide [illegible] rival boards.

[illegible] from Hamburg, had also [illegible] between 1 and 10 years, and five [illegible].

[illegible] of the General Council of the In[illegible], last evening, a letter was [illegible] the seamen at the Naval Acad[illegible] were in accord with the so[illegible].

[illegible] the notification of the Trustees of the [illegible] Schools, the Board of Commis[illegible] that the Principal shall take no no[illegible] prohibition of Bible reading during [illegible].

[illegible] Bank makes a statement, [illegible] it will have a large surplus after [illegible].

[illegible], which arrived in this port on Saturday, with 420 passengers, encountered a fearful storm soon after leaving Europe, and, losing her rudder, had a long and perilous passage.

The Hudson River is again open for navigation most of its length. All the ferries have resumed their trips. A gorge near Newburg cannot last more than a few hours. The floating ice near Newburg is but little or no impediment to navigation.

It is rumored that one of Connolly's bondsmen for a large portion of the half million has signified his intention to withdraw. Probably Connolly will pass New Year's in prison.

The funeral services of Sidney E. Morse, at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, was largely attended. Professor Morse was the only survivor of four brothers. There were present, among the pall bearers, William C. Bryant and Dr. J. S. Prime. The remains were interred at Greenwood.

The Erie Company has transferred, in the presence of Master in Equity White, 35,000 shares to Heath & Raphael. It is expected that the balance of the 60,000 shares, wrongfully converted by the Erie officials, will be delivered this week.

Henry L. Hoquet received $9,500 from the people of France, as a Christmas gift for the Chicago sufferers, of which Mayor Medill has been duly notified.

An extraordinary scene occurred in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day. Edward Mahony and George Williamson voluntarily confessed that they were guilty of a robbery for which two other men had been convicted. All were remanded for investigation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—It is now announced that the female companion of Professor Lubia, whose arrival is anticipated by detectives, did bring with her a quantity of smuggled goods. Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of silk laces were taken from her, and are now in possession of the Deputy Surveyor.

An immense gathering of citizens collected this evening at the residence of ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, Thirty-ninth street, to tender him a serenade. Colonel Fisk's Ninth Regiment Band of 100 pieces performed several excellent selections, when ex-Mayor Opdyke, after referring to the administration of the office lately held by Murphy as having reflected honor on the Republican party and country, introduced Mr. Murphy, who was received with great cheering. After thanking his fellow citizens, Mr. Murphy adverted to his official course as Collector, and to his voluntary resignation of that office. He had received many warm commendations from the President and other government officials as testimony to his honest administration of his office, notwithstanding many unjust aspersions had been made upon his character, which he considered were mainly intended to militate against the President of the United States, and to injure the prestige of the Republican party, upon whose success depends the well-being of our whole country. In the future, as in the past, he would strive for the success of Republican principles. Some five thousand people were present, among them Hon. Wm. Orton, Jackson S. Schultz, Henry Clews, E. R. Harper, Isaac H. Bailey, Levi P. Morton, Charles W. Griswold, and other eminent citizens. It was the largest gathering at a serenade in this city for many years.

The Committee of Seventy, at a meeting to-night, adopted a resolution declaring that the complete draft of the city charter, which has appeared in the newspapers without the consent and against the wishes of this committee and its sub-committee on legislation, is not considered either a final decision of the committee so far as it goes, or as precluding changes in the portion of charter already issued, and which was printed merely for the convenience of the members, and to enable them more rapidly to suggest alterations and improvements.

FOREIGN.

New Political Combinations in the French Assembly.

Spanish Plan for the Suppression of the Cuban Insurrection.

Spain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Late Madrid correspondence says: "The Ministers have held many councils over the state of Cuba. At one of these the King expressed his desire to head the troops himself. When told that he could not be allowed to do that, he offered to spend the whole of his own and his wife's fortune, $20,000,000, on the war, and on rewards and pensions to troops.

The papers first announced that three divisions, of 10,000 men each, were to go at once, which was contradicted. Then came mysterious hints of a plan to be adopted to extinguish the insurrection forever. All sorts of speculations were rife as to this plan. Some even said Serrano was to go out and supersede Valmaseda in executing it. At last the *Correspondencia*, now reckoned among the Ministerial organs, appears with the following plan of campaign to be adopted in Cuba to stifle the insurrection, and give the country lasting peace: "It consists in widening all present ways of communication in the insurrectionary parts of the island, which will be converted into so many strategic limits, and then to subdivide that impenetrable wood into others of less dimensions, in which the rebels may be attacked [illegible] even been distanced, may be [illegible] certain results. By augmenting the present forces who operate in those regions, there will be sufficient to obtain this result. To the soldiers in this kind of work they will give two pesetas of *trabajo* more daily than usual, but the net cost will be much less, considering that the duration of the campaign will be reduced to a limited time. The reason that the enemy, although so scanty in numerical force, resists the powerful forces of Spain, arises from the facility of skirting all combats by retiring to extensive woods. This it will be impossible to do when these woods and their rank vegetation are cut up in the way indicated by this military operation. The country will also be placed in an excellent condition for agriculture and commerce."

MADRID, Dec. 26.—The meeting of the Cortes has been postponed until the 20th of January.

Admiral Topete, Minister of the Colonies, has announced his intention of making reforms in the volunteer organization in Havana. Reinforcements continue to go forward to aid in the suppression of the insurrection.

France.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Members of the Right Centre of the International Assembly, having made overtures to the Legitimists for a coalition, the latter, in their reply, say they will generally coalesce, but at the same time will reserve their independence. They also announce their disapproval of the Orleanist Princes as leaders.

BREST, Dec. 25.—The steamship Periere, from New York, has arrived, making the trip in eight day and fourteen hours.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The name of Boileau is now mentioned in connection with the Ministry to Washington, Ferry's nomination having been withdrawn. The rumor that General Cissey wanted to go Washington is unfounded.

The Prefect of the Department of the Bouches du Rhone has dissolved the Council of Arles and annulled its acts, because of its management of the finances.

The sale of the violently Radical newspaper, *La Republique Radicale*, in Marseilles, has been prohibited.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 26.—The National Assembly has adjourned until the 8th of January.

PARIS, 26.—Thiers delivered a powerful speech in the National Assembly, to-day, in opposition to levying an income tax.

The Germans have seized a prominent citizen of the town Revin, in the Department of Ardennes, because of troubles between the Bavarian troops quartered there and the French people.

It is announced that the Germans are making a census of the private fortunes of the wealthier citizens of the invaded departments.

Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A London correspondent of a New York paper says that it is possible that Scott Russell's idea of bringing together Peers and the proletariat in the new alliance may be consummated. A strong desire exists on the part of several representative workingmen to carry out the project. The two councils will probably meet shortly, if they have not already met, and come to some definite arrangement with respect to their future course.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—To-day is being observed as a holiday. The markets are closed, and business is wholly suspended.

The steamships City of Paris, Atlantic, Calabria, and Rhein, from New York, have arrived out; also the Samaria, from Portland.

The Wharton Murder Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 26.—The Wharton trial was resumed to-day. C. P. Toney, an analytical chemist, was called to the stand, and proceeded to detail the results of several experiments made by him in his analysis of the liver of General Ketchum, made since Wednesday last. Each indicated antimony. The final process resulted in his obtaining from that portion of the solution used in the experiments six-tenths of a grain of metallic antimony. Judging by this test and the result, witness gave it as his opinion that the liver, or contents of a large jar handed him by Dr. Williams, contained from one-half to three-fourths of a grain of antimony.

At this point counsel for prosecution stated that the evidence was closed on the part of the State. The court adjourned until to-morrow.

A Ku-Klux Raid in Saline County, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—The *Democrat's* special from Sedalia, Mo., says Christmas Day witnessed a preconcerted outbreak of Ku-Klux at Marshall, Saline County, Mo., and vicinity. A large number of armed men turned out in pursuit of negroes. Patrols were placed near the town, and every traveller halted and questioned. All business was suspended, and mob violence reigned supreme. It is not known how many negroes were killed, but Edward Wilson, who left Marshall at 11 o'clock, saw the dead bodies of five, two hanging by the neck, three lying in the road, and one terribly wounded, having his shoulder shot away. At the latest accounts a crowd of armed men were starting out, swearing they would clean out every negro in the county.

New Orleans Christmas Record.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—John Hampton, first officer of the ship Success, was accidentally caught drowned. Mrs. Waldron accidentally caught fire and burned to death. A. Busch was shot dead by Joel Cameron. Two persons were dangerously stabbed, and two dangerously shot during an assault. Five persons were accidentally injured by a gunshot. Nine boys were severely injured by a gunpowder explosion, two dangerously. During Christmas day and night the police made 131 arrests, for all manner of offences, drunkenness predominating. The above all occurred on Sunday and Christmas.

WASHINGTON.

The Tichborne Claimants Apply for Information to the Treasury Department.

Great Pressure for Appointment to Government Clerkships.

Boutwell Preparing a Defence of His Syndicate Policy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Upon the special request of the President Solicitor General Bristow to-day has withdrawn his resignation.

A COMPARISON.

Senator Wilson expects, before his return from Massachusetts, to prepare a speech comparing the defalcations under this administration with those of its predecessors, with the object of showing that they are far less in proportion to the moneys disbursed than at any time within twenty years.

APPLICATIONS FOR CLERICAL POSITIONS.

It is stated at the several departments that the pressure now being made for clerical appointment under the government is beyond all precedent. The reason alleged is the fear on the part of applicants that they cannot pass examination under the new civil service regulations, and a desire to be appointed before the latter go into effect.

ELECTION CASE.

The facts which have been developed in the case of Delarge shows a bad state of demoralization all round. Delarge gave his attorney to understand that if he would work up his case he would provide for the payment of the latter out of his pay as a member of Congress. The attorney spent about six hundred dollars of his private funds in obtaining evidence, and Delarge refused to pay, as also another bill of $1,500 for services rendered by the same lawyer. On inquiry of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the attorney found that Delarge had drawn not only his pay up to date, but also all arrearages for mileage, etc. The attorney now proposes to hold back all evidence, and allow Bowen to take the contested seat.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

John L. Clem, the drummer boy of Chickamauga, called at the White House, this morning, to tender his thanks to the President for his appointment to a Second Lieutenancy in the Twenty-fourth Infantry. In a letter to the President he says: "With the help of God I will try to render myself worthy of the position."

[To the Associated Press.]

CLAIMS AGAINST COLOMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—There is due this government, by the United States of Colombia, $107,000, being the balance of awards under the conventions of 1857 and 1864. No payment has been made since 1868. The Colombian Minister here wants extension of time for four years, as his government is bankrupt.

TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, says he is of opinion that the amount of taxes paid or payable upon dividends, interest, and undivided profits of corporations, for the last five months of the calendar year 1870, is not far from $27,000,000.

SOLICITOR GENERAL BRISTOW.

Solicitor General Bristow's resignation of that office was not, as has been stated, accepted by the President, but to-day he received a communication from the President which led him to withdraw it. He left for Kentucky this evening, and will return on the 1st of January.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

A communication has been received at the Treasury Department from the counsel for defendants in the celebrated Tichborne case, in which the Secretary is asked to furnish him all the information in his possession concerning the whereabouts in certain months, in 1854, of all registered vessels of the United States bearing the name of Osprey. It will be recollected that in the evidence in this case, it was stated that the claimant for the Tichborne estates was a passenger in the [illegible] South American which foundered off [illegible] up among others coast, and that he was [illegible] vessel named the Osprey.

MR. BOUTWELL'S DEFENCE.

A Washington letter says that the Treasury Ring clerks, a class who profess to speak advisedly of Treasury matters, say that Secretary Boutwell is preparing a defence of his course in the syndicate job.

THE BOWEN-DELARGE ELECTION CASE.

C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, is here looking after his contested election case, which will be taken up by the Committee on Elections directly after the holidays. All of his papers are before the committee, but those of Delarge are not. The attorney of the latter declined to file them because Delarge has failed to pay the expenses of taking the testimony, amounting to $1,500. This attorney says that Delarge has no prospect whatever for a retention of the seat now held by him, but that Bowen was clearly elected by the people of the Congressional District.

GREELEY.

Letter Number Three on the Presidential Question.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—The latest issue of the *Conservative*, published at Lexington, Mo., contains the following letter, addressed to its editor:

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

P. Donan, *Lexington, Missouri*:

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 14th inst. I have no doubt that the policy you suggest is that which your party ought to adopt. They should have had Mr. Salmon P. Chase in 1868. Then, as the result of that contest the return of genuine peace and thrift would have been promoted. That policy gave you more last year in Missouri than could have been achieved by a party triumph. You only err as to the proper candidate. I am not the man you need. Your party is mostly free trade, and I am a ferocious protectionist. I have no doubt that I might be nominated and elected by your help, but it would place us all in a false position. If I, who am adversely interested, can see this, I am sure your good sense will, on reflection, realize it. You must take some man like Gratz Brown, or Trumbull, or General Cox, late Secretary of the Interior, and thus help to pacify and reunite your country anew. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Telegraphic Brevities.

City Marshal Drury, of Chelsea, Mass., was stabbed several times, on Christmas, while quelling a disturbance. He shot one of the rioters, wounding him seriously.

—A valuable library has been purchased in New York, to be presented to the city of Omaha, as a gift from Mr. Pattee, an early pioneer and citizen of Omaha.

—The corn cribs of E. Kramer, at Edwards' Station, with 400 bushels of corn, burned yesterday morning. No insurance.

—As the express train was passing through Manteno, Ill., on Monday, Clement Jarvis, of Kankakee, attempted to jump from the train, fell, and was mangled under the wheels. He leaves a wife and seven children in poverty. A Coroner's jury was empanelled, of which E. M. Hume was foreman, and J. E. Labrie Coroner. The conductor was sent for, and every effort made to ascertain the real facts in the case. It was known that he got on the train without a ticket; that he tendered his fare to the conductor, being informed that the train did not stop at Manteno, and that he (the conductor) would see him again presently; but as they passed here, on looking, Jarvis was missing.

—The fur and hat store of R. Stafford & Co., of Detroit, which was robbed on Thanksgiving evening of a large amount of furs, subsequently recovered in Chicago, was entered again on Christmas night by burglars, and the same goods carried off. The amount of booty secured, however, was not very large.

—The building in Peoria owned by Mr. Goddard and occupied by Mr. Kuhner as a furniture shop was burned on Monday afternoon. The steamer Freeport did good service in checking the flames and confining them to the building where first discovered. Loss on building, $[illegible]; on stock, [illegible], with some insurance on building.

—Thos. Hawkins shot and killed Port Jelton at a festive party, on Christmas night, near Cowan, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. They had quarrelled during the day, and on meeting at night, Hawkins immediately shot his heart, and his second shot passed through his heart, and killed him instantly. Jelton is the seventh of his family who has met a violent death. One brother was recently killed in Nashville, while resisting the police.

—Jacob Barker, a banker well known in financial circles throughout the United States, died in Philadelphia yesterday, aged 92.

—Edward Hetzel, a farmer residing near Bourbon, Ind., while intoxicated yesterday, fell from his wagon upon some sharp sticks, which penetrated his brain and caused instant death.

—The Executive Board of the Illinois State Agricultural Society will meet in Springfield on Tuesday next, to make arrangements for the location of the next State Fair, it having been heretofore decided not to hold it again at Du Quoin. The following cities will doubtless be competitors for its location, viz.: Springfield, Decatur, Rock Island, Bloomington, Rockford, and Ottawa.

—On Christmas Day a bloody affray took place at East Arlington, Vt., in the drinking saloon of Farwell & Lawrence. The keepers of the saloon shot five persons, two of whom have died since, and two more are mortally wounded. One of the victims was Farwell's son, a years of age. Farwell and Lawrence are under arrest.

—Hon. D. L. Latourette, whose Green Bay bank recently suspended under suspicious circumstances, has been committed to jail on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

—At Cambridge, Ohio, on Saturday night, three brothers, George, Thomas and Milton McManaway, made an attack upon parties in the house of John B. Williams. Stones were thrown through the windows, and pistol shots fired through the door. The fire was returned by men inside of the house, and Milton McManaway was shot through the heart and instantly killed. The McManaways were desperate men, and public sentiment is favorable to the men who did the killing.

—The railroad war at Homer, Mich., between the forces of the Michigan Central and the North[illegible]

[illegible] Michigan Central, backed by the Michigan Southern, has at last been amicably adjusted, and peace reigns once more. The place where the advancing line of the Northern Central crosses the Central track has been agreed on as east of the short side track of the Air Line, which has been accepted by all parties.

—On Christmas Day, at Shields' Mill, seven miles west of Seymour, Ind., on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, an old cannon being fired off to celebrate Christmas, burst, and instantly killed William Dobbin and a blacksmith named Cooper. A young man, named August, had his left hand so badly injured that it had to be amputated.

—During a pyrotechnic display at Macon, Ga., on Christmas night, a fireball was thrown into a store on Cherry street, which ignited a large stock of fireworks, and the explosion that followed set fire to the building and burned out four stores. Loss about $60,000.

—A special from Salina, Kan., says that twelve buildings were burned in that place on Monday, including one livery stable, a harness and saddlery shop, one drugstore, two groceries, one hardware store, two saloons and billiard rooms, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, and Gies & Co.'s bank. The loss is from $60,000 to $75,000; insurance small.

—The stern-wheel steamer Kate Kearney sunk on Monday in twelve feet of water at the head of Island No. 20. It is not thought that anything will be saved except part of her freight damaged, and machinery and outfit. She is owned by Captain McPherson and Clerk H. H. Bodeman. Valued at $18,000. Insured $11,500 in the Union, Farmers & National, of Cincinnati, and Franklin, Ætna, and Peabody's, of Wheeling, West Virginia.

—The residence belonging to C. A. Woods, of Pittsburgh, at Wheatland, Pa., burned on Christmas. Two servant girls were burned to death. Loss on house, $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

—Mrs. Sturdevant, wife of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Blind, at Nashville, lost her life last night by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp. She had the lamp in her hand, and while crossing the floor stumbled. The lamp exploded, throwing the oil on her clothing, and igniting. She ran into the street, her clothes in a blaze. A colored man put out the flames, but she was so badly burned that death ensued in a short time.

—On Saturday night the passenger train bound north on the Burlington & Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, broke through a bridge over Shell Rock River, at Rockford Station, Iowa, precipitating the engine, caboose, and baggage car and one coach a distance of twenty-five feet. James Judd, engineer; Mr. Bartlett, brakesman, and Robert White the fireman, were instantly killed. Mr. Nourse, baggage master, had his leg broken, and six passengers seriously, though not dangerously, wounded. Surgeons were at once sent from Cedar Rapids to their relief, and returned to that place on Sunday with the dead and wounded.

THE GRAND DUKE.

Correspondence on the Subject of His Visit to Chicago.

The Buffalo Hunt "Off"—The Duke's Reception at Cleveland Yesterday.

Chicago cannot receive His Imperial Highness as she would have done in the palmy days that preceded the conflagration. But, although his greeting will not be of the nature of an ovation, it will not be less kind and hearty. He will be properly chaperoned, and shown what of grandeur and beauty is left us; and he will be made to understand that, "though much is taken, much abides;" and though we have not now "that strength which, in old time, moved earth and heaven," etc., Chicago is still minded not to "submit or yield" to adverse circumstances. He will be escorted about the city by a select committee of the Common Council, who will not be tortured with the idea that they will have to pay an endless bill of expenses. He will be warmly sheltered from the inclemencies of the season, and entertained at the Tremont House by mine host Drake in a manner very generous and handsome, if not absolutely princely. The rooms to be occupied by His Imperial Highness are not yet in entire readiness, but will be swept and garnished in ample time. The train containing the imperial party will arrive on Saturday evening from Detroit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence has passed between Mayor Medill and Posiet:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 15.

To His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis:

Allow me the honor of extending to your Imperial Highness and suite a cordial invitation to visit Chicago [illegible] I am advised [illegible] for the purpose [illegible] We have little to exhibit except the ruins and debris of a great and beautiful city, and the energy of her people struggling with adversity to restore their overwhelming misfortunes. But as one of the representatives of our nations, friend the Emperor of Russia, you will be warmly welcomed in Chicago as in all America. I hereby tender your Imperial Highness the freedom of the city during the period you may be pleased to honor it with your presence. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, [illegible] Mayor of Chicago.

TORONTO, Dec. 22.

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

SIR: His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis has instructed me to express his thanks for the kind feelings you entertain towards His Majesty the Emperor, as well as for your cordial invitation so kindly extended [illegible] His Imperial Highness in accepting [illegible] is deeply touched by the great misfortune which befell your city, but he has been glad to hear that the energy of the men of Chicago is rapidly removing all traces of the disaster. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, POSIET.

THE BUFFALO HUNT.

It is to be regretted that the buffalo hunt suggested by General Sheridan is, in sporting parlance, "off." To judge fairly of us as a nation, Alexis ought surely to have been permitted to see the two extremes of our civilization—the one represented by the culture and fashion of the Eastern metropolis, and the other by the red man of the plains.

The Cheyennes had heard of the proposed hunt, and through the celebrated Chiefs Spotted Tail and Whistler, requested to participate. The hands of these two copper-hued warriors assembled on this occasion could not have been less than 500, which number would [illegible] by squaws [illegible] and children. A hunt on the Plains, with all these [illegible], would have [illegible] for the Imperial Highness long [illegible]. But it was not to be. General Sheridan, some weeks ago, sent the invitation to Mr. Stoddard, Chairman of the Reception Committee of New York. The invitation was referred to the authorities having the matter in hand, and on December 21 the General received a despatch from Adjutant General E. D. Townsend, stating that the Secretary of War had been informed, through the State Department, that the "time for the departure of the Grand Duke having been fixed by His Majesty the Emperor, and his route arranged accordingly, he has not the time at his disposition which the proposed buffalo hunt would require."

Which, of course, ended the thoughts of pleasure which a Muscovite would have most surely enjoyed. The reception here will be of a quiet nature, the details to be arranged to suit the convenience of the Grand Duke. In addition to the quiet drive already mentioned, there will probably be a levee, although there has not yet been decided on, the difficulty being to find a suitable room for this purpose.

THE GRAND DUKE AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—The Grand Duke Alexis arrived here this evening, at 6:15. He was received at the depot by the Mayor and a committee of citizens. He was serenaded this evening. To-morrow he will be driven about the city, and to Newburgh, where he will visit the iron mills and other manufactories. On his return he will review the Fire Department, and then visit the National Inventors Exposition, which opens to-morrow. The Duke will remain in this city till Thursday. His welcome has been very cordial.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State Finances—A Discouraging Exhibit.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 26.—The report of the Legislative Joint Investigating Committee, which has been sitting in New York during the summer, with B. F. Whittemore as Chairman, has appeared. It makes nearly 80 printed pages, and gives an elaborate review of the administration of the State finances since the installation of the present government. Regarding the State debt the committee declare that they "cannot believe other than the fearful truths that stare us in the face, that the bonds and stocks printed by the American Bank Note Company, $22,[illegible], represent the liabilities of the State, for which the faith or credit of the State, however unlawfully presented, has been pledged for payment. The contingent liability incurred by railroad endorsements swells the total to $[illegible]." In conclusion, the report says: "The committee, in view of the alarming facts disclosed, the conduct of the present administration, or rather a ring composed of leading officers of the government of the State, is [illegible] that the Republican party which elevated them to power should show its condemnation of such treachery and knavery by an immediate [illegible] as by every legislative enactment. [illegible] deliberative measure, to bring to justice those who have prostituted the authority with which they have been clothed, and so flagrantly and criminally imperilled the trusts to them confided."

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The area of cold, clear, [illegible] with northerly winds, will probably move eastward [illegible] the lakes and extend [illegible] over the [illegible]. The area of cloudy and threatening weather will pass northeastward over the Middle and Eastern States, possibly with light rain or snow to-night. Partly cloudy and mild weather on Wednesday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with rain in Alabama and Louisiana. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening.

Educational Conventions.

Numerous educational conventions are in session during this holiday week. The Indiana State Teachers' Association holds a three days' session at Indianapolis; the Wisconsin Superintendents meet at Madison; the Missouri State Teachers' Association holds from Tuesday to Friday, at Chillicothe; the Kansas teachers are gathered in convention; and the Illinois State Teachers' Association is in session at Dixon.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts since last report, 94 head. Shipped, 19 head by North Missouri Railroad; 81 by Hannibal Road.

Hogs—[illegible] head at the yards; at packing houses, 800 head. Sales, 25 head, averaging 207 lbs, at $[illegible]; 225 head, averaging 240 lbs, at $[illegible]. Slaughtered, 1,500 head. Dealers and packers quote a dull market at $3.65a3.85.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Evidences of the Enactment of a Bowlsby-Rosenzweig Horror in Chicago.

Death of a Beautiful Woman Under Mysterious Circumstances.

Her Body Spirited Out of the City and Conveyed to Crestline, Ohio.

Chicago Officers Follow the Remains and Make an Important Arrest.

Detailed Statement of Everything at Present Known of the Affair.

In THE TRIBUNE of Sunday an allusion was made to a police mystery which the authorities were very reluctant to divulge. The reporter, unable to obtain any further information than the words, "Married woman," "Billy Sharp," and "dead body" afforded, speculated as to the meaning of the words. The suggestions there made were, though not exactly realized, so nearly verified that the report as there given tells the story in general terms. As a whole the police authorities have at length given it forth, having successfully pulled the lines that were to ensnare the alleged guilty parties. The amount of questioning and cross-questioning necessary to elicit information regarding it, render the task of condensing the facts as told by four or five different persons, some willing and others unwilling to have the truth brought out, one of extreme difficulty. It is here given as correctly as the circumstances will admit:

THE FIRST ALARM.

On Friday night, Officer Bluhm, of the Armory, reported to Sergeant Buckley that he had heard some alarming sounds, as of a woman in great pain in the house, No. 368 State street, occupied by a "female doctress" named Mrs. Fahlbusch, and a tailor and his wife, the latter a daughter of the "doctress." The cries were of a most distressing character, and were so loud and agonizing as to attract the attention of the neighbors, by whom the officer's attention was called to them.

A MYSTERIOUS EXPRESSMAN.

The same night he observed an express wagon leaving the alley in the rear of the house carrying away a large, long box. His suspicions were instantly aroused by this extraordinary coincidence, but, recollecting the tailor, and having before his eyes the dread consequences of over zealous interference, he let the expressman go without challenging him.

THE PREMISES WATCHED.

On relating the circumstances to Sergeant Buckley, the latter ordered him back immediately to watch the premises. The officer gave it as his opinion that an abortion had been performed. Nothing further was seen upon the premises, and

SERGEANT BUCKLEY PROCEEDED TO THE HOUSE to satisfy himself. He found the woman and her daughter, and inquired what was the matter. The old woman said that on the day, or two days before, an old friend of hers, named Mrs. Sholes, formerly in the clairvoyant business, and proprietress of a saloon on the corner of Halsted and Madison streets, had introduced the woman to her. She (Mrs. Sholes) had told her that the woman was introduced to her by

A FRIEND OF HERS NAMED "BILLY,"

a railroad man, who was frequently in town, and who used to spend his money freely at her tavern. He boarded at No. 72 South Halsted street when in town. At the time the woman came, her she was complaining of terrible pains in the stomach and breast, and was, in fact, extremely ill. The daughter here explained that the woman, whose name was ascertained to be Mrs. Amanda McCoy, was said to be [illegible] proprietress of [illegible] in Crestline, Ohio, was brought into the house [illegible] no room ready for occupancy. The rooms into which she was put was cold and damp, and lacking furniture. Mrs. McCoy had not been in the house long before her symptoms increased in violence, and she called for the "doctress," to relieve her. She asked for a cup of tea, which was brought to do her good. The sergeant inquired of the doctress the nature of the suffering, and was informed that she was suffering from

"BILIOUS COLIC."

A doctor of high standing in the city, whose name is at present withheld, was called in. He states that he examined her superficially, and treated her for liver complaint.

On the following morning the symptoms grew much worse. The patient's breast and abdomen swelled up terribly, and great blotches broke out over them. Her agony was intense for some hours, and her shrieks and groans so terrible as to alarm the neighbors. As to her intensity as to alarm the neighbors. As to the time of her death nothing seems at present to be known.

THE DOCTOR VISITED.

The sergeant proceeded to visit the doctor who attended her in the last moments, and was informed by him that the disease was a liver trouble. He had made examinations by catechising, the people affected, so far, that all was right. He had not even inquired her name, having been told she was from Crestline, Ohio.

SEARCH FOR THE EXPRESSMAN.

A search was diligently made by the police for the expressman who had removed the box, and the man who had brought her to town.

On Saturday morning Captain Hickey received an anonymous letter by mail, as follows:

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.

Chief Police: There was a dead body carried from 368 State, third floor, by O. C. Surt, express 604. F. A. [illegible] lives there.

SHEA ENCOUNTERED.

The two Armory sergeants (Buckley and Lull), who had not as yet had time to confer with their superior officer, decided upon taking immediate steps to procure the arrest of the proper parties. Buckley went to see Mrs. Sholes. He found both the woman and her husband, and made the inquiries which elicited the information that Mrs. McCoy had been brought to her by "Billy." Who "Billy" was, further than that he was a railroad man, and spent his money at her saloon, she would not say. She endeavored to mislead the officer, and was assisted in so doing by her husband, but their joint efforts to conceal the truth proved a failure, their contradictory statements effectually checkmating both of them. It leaked out that "Billy" boarded, when in town, at No. 72 Halsted street. Thither Buckley went, and learned that the name of this mysterious personage was Billy Shourb, and that he was a baggage-master on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. He was not in town, having left that very morning. Buckley thereupon went to the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne depot, but his companion had been beforehand.

LULL ON THE TRACK.

Acting on the hint given by the doctor that the patient lived in Crestline, Lull had gone to the depot and inquired round for any general information on the subject. He understood that a long pine box, such as is generally used as a shell in transferring corpses by rail, had arrived at the depot, and had been checked through to Crestline that very morning. It had already gone out, and there was nothing to be done but cause its seizure on its arrival at Crestline. The sergeant returned to the Armory and telegraphed the result of his information to Captain Hickey. Captain Hickey immediately telegraphed to the City Marshal at Crestline to seize the body and arrest Shourb.

THE BODY AT CRESTLINE.

On the arrival of the two at Crestline the body was seized and a telegram sent to that effect sent to the Captain, with an inquiry as to what was to be done.

The Captain telegraphed back, on Sunday afternoon, to arrest Shourb and hold him at all hazards, and the officers would leave Chicago on the first train out.

It was on Saturday night, while the sergeant was sending his additional despatch to the Captain, that a reporter captured the rumors and the words that caused the items in THE TRIBUNE.

Sergeant Lull and Detective Dennis Simmons left by the Sunday night train for Crestline.

THE EXPRESSMAN CAPTURED.

Before they started the expressman had been hunted up and his licence marked, and a watch placed on him to prevent an escape. The officers, upon their return, the sergeant and detective, and nothing to do but bring the man and corpse to Chicago for the post mortem examination of the latter.

"BILLY" SET FREE.

On reaching Crestline at 6:30 o'clock the two officers inquired for their prisoner, but found that he had been set free. They accordingly searched for the Marshal, but that functionary was not to be found. Both the prisoner and the Marshal were deserted. The excitement in the town over the affair was already considerable, and parties were soon found who remembered seeing the Marshal slinking off in the evening. The officers were then taken to the Mayor. He said, in answer to a question as to whether the Marshal had received the despatches from Chicago, that he had seen them himself. The Marshal came to him for advice. The young man, Shourb, was terribly anxious about his captivity, and two doctors were called in to examine the body. They had glanced at the remains, and decided there were no marks of foul play. Accordingly he had taken the liberty of liberating the prisoner, and the latter, the woman's brother, and stepfather had taken the body away to St. Mary's, Ohio, for burial.

THE PEOPLE INDIGNANT.

The townspeople, on hearing this intelligence, expressed the utmost abhorrence of the action of their officials, and rendered every assistance possible to the Chicago officers.

The latter telegraphed to Lima to stop the train at that town, arrest Shourb, and detain the box. The operator of Crestline, the sergeant feels certain, did much to assist him, crowding his despatch in ahead of others, and securing his arrival before that of the train at Lima.

"BILLY" AGAIN CAPTURED.

The Mayor at Lima also did his best. He promptly arrested Shourb and put him in jail, while the box was left on the platform.

The next train from Crestline brought the two policemen. A despatch was sent to Chicago to see how long the train might be detained. The reply came back, "ten minutes." To jump into a carriage and make for the jail at a dead run was the work of but a few seconds. The box was shipped and the train prepared to start. The carriage was still some distance from the station as the train got under way. The policemen saw it moving out, and calling upon their prisoner to prove his innocence, made a bolt from the carriage to the train just in time.

The rest of the party were in the train, and nothing further occurred until they reached the city.

THE WOMAN'S STEP-FATHER

appeared to have the box in charge. He was quite cool and self-possessed, and inquired how long the party would want the body. He was anxious to have it returned as soon as possible, and requested that it be forwarded through to a village named Wapackanetta. It seemed that Shourb had not had the box checked down from Chicago, but "dead-headed" it and himself down as passengers.

THE PARTY RETURN TO CHICAGO.

The officers and their prey reached town quite late last night, but an opportunity was given the reporters to question

THE MAN SHOURB.

He is a young man about 26 years of age, by no means prepossessing, but not painfully the reverse. He endeavored to appear quite unconcerned, but was not successful in his assumption of indifference. His story was incoherent, and, in many instances, contradictory, and naturally interfered with a clear and lucid account being written. He said he was engaged to be married to Mrs. McCoy, and knew her in Crestline, where she kept a millinery establishment. Her arrival in Chicago at this time of year was purely of a business nature. She came to see if she could buy goods for the spring trade cheaper in Chicago than in Cincinnati. She was only going to stop here a few days, before going on to Marysville, Ohio, where her relatives resided. She had told some of her friends that she was going to Chicago, and others that her visit was to Marysville. She was no relation of his, merely his affianced. She was troubled for a long time with liver troubles, and subject at the same time to disease of the heart. She frequently had attacks of the latter, and her friends and relations expected her to die at any moment. She was a widow woman, 28 years of age; had been widowed about six years, her husband having been killed while in the army.

In reply to a question as to whether, just before her leaving Crestline she had not said if anything happened to her in her absence, she wished her children, to be sent to the Soldiers' Home, Shourb replied in the affirmative, but added that she had made the same remark before. He professed that he did not know who had introduced her to Mrs. Fahlbusch, nor did he know why she went there. He had accompanied her to his boarding house on Halsted street, but knew nothing of her having gone elsewhere. He did not employ a doctor, nor did he pay any money for her in any way. The doctress had told him to get a coffin for her, but he had had no time to devote to such matters, and told her to order it. She did so, and he paid the bill. The old woman got the coffin from Archer avenue. Besides the coffin was a plain pine shell, in which the coffin, had been encased. He had believed that the cause of death was bilious colic. He did not know who obtained the certificate from Dr.——, but he got a permit to remove the body from the Health office. He did not know exactly where the house was, but for the number. When she told him her intention of coming to Chicago he had opposed it most vigorously. She was, in his opinion, far too ill to travel. She was lying sick in bed, and had been ill for some days. The cause of her suffering was undoubtedly by liver complaint, he said. Her stepfather and the doctors in Crestline had been perfectly satisfied that there was no foul play in the matter, and he was consequently quite easy in mind upon the subject.

Captain Hickey asked him what his thoughts were when he found she was dead.

He replied that he thought she must have had "one of them spells." The "spells" were of frequent occurrence at Crestline. She was in the habit of having them, and falling down suddenly. Quite recently she had one of them in the store, and the girls said, "Oh! Amanda, you are sick." She said she was quite well at the time.

When questioned as to her friends in this city, he said she was stopping with an acquaintance of his. But the man was naturally anxious not to let too much out.

THE DECEASED

was a woman of more than average personal charms. She was tall and gracefully formed, and well educated. She kept a small millinery store in Crestline, to which town she had recently come. Her appearance and her manners were exceedingly captivating, and it is said she bore an excellent character in the little Ohio town. She was two children lived with her, and to them she was much devoted. She was by no means poorly, as this world's goods, and was in no [illegible] forced to [illegible] home, her [illegible] fine and [illegible] making a comfortable competence [illegible] herself and little ones. She was a [illegible] woman by any means, but a strong, hearty, robust, handsome woman, in the very prime of life, and perfectly conscious of her exceptional charms.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS.

The item in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday attracted the attention of a resident of Crestline, then on his way to Chicago. He appeared to take in all the circumstances at a glance, and presented himself to Captain Hickey, affirming that he knew the parties well. He never knew her to suffer in any way from the symptoms above described. It was generally understood in the town that Shourb and Mrs. McCoy were on very intimate terms, and were shortly to be married.

THE "DOCTRESS"

has not yet been captured, but before she has had an opportunity to regale herself with the above narrative she will be in custody, orders having been issued for her arrest before the morning papers should have been delivered.

THE NEXT IMPORTANT FEATURE

will be the Coroner's inquest. Upon a post mortem rests the fate of the whole party. Should it be proven that death resulted from natural causes, then they will be at liberty and the public mind satisfied. Should it, however, result in the discovery of evidences of foul play, either an attempt to procure an abortion, or through poison, the guilty parties are safely in custody, and will be forthcoming to meet their just deserts.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

A Grand Scheme.

The Blooming Grove Park Association is the title of an organization recently formed at New York, with Fayette S. Giles as President; Colonel S. C. Bruce, Vice President; Genio C. Scott, Treasurer; and Charles Hallock and John M. Taylor as Secretaries. The objects of the association are stated to be "the preservation, importation, acclimating, breeding, and propagating all game animals, fur-bearing animals, birds, and fishes adapted to the climate, and preventing their extinction; the cultivation of forests; the affording of facilities for hunting, shooting, fishing on its grounds to its members; establishing of minkeries, otteries, aviaries, etc.; supplying the spawn of fish, young fish, game animals, or birds, to other States, associations, and individuals; selling of timber and surplus game animals, birds, and fish; providing its members with an agreeable resort, with a good hotel, cottage houses if desired, stables, exercising grounds for horses, and everything necessary or proper for their accommodation; and, in fact, to give a fuller development to field, aquatic, and turf sports." The lands of the association include 12,000 acres in Pike County, Pa., together with a lease of 4,000 acres adjoining, the Park being four hours' ride from New York, on the Erie Road. The membership is already very large, and additions are invited from the ranks of sportsmen and lovers of moral recreation all over the country.

The Late D. D. Driscoll.

At a meeting of the members of the Chicago bar, held yesterday, Francis Adams presiding, and Joseph Pershing officiating as Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted:

Having heard of the sudden death of our brother, Daniel D. Driscoll, who for many years has been an active member of this bar, we deem it proper to give expression to the high esteem which we entertained for him as a man and a lawyer, while he was with us, and our respect for his memory, now that he has gone; and since this can most appropriately be done by resolution, therefore,

Resolved, That, in the character of our late brother as a man, we found him possessed of kindly and generous impulses, and generally, one who never [illegible] would not fully accord to others. As we saw him and knew him, he was always and at all times a manly man; that as a lawyer the deceased was able, upright, and ever true to the interests of his clients, and that in our professional intercourse with him we ever found him genial, courteous, and honorable in the highest degree.

Resolved, That we heartily and sincerely deplore the sudden decease of our departed brother. A broken column would be his appropriate monument, because he fell in his early manhood. In the very prime of his age, when his strength should have been the greatest, the destroyer came and he was stricken down. We hereby tender to his afflicted wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy, and direct that the Secretary of this meeting transmit to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased, and to each of the daily papers a copy of these resolutions.

An Affecting Occurrence.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning, officer Peter Hogan was apprised of the fact that a young man named Patrick Hayes, employed as a fresco painter, had been affected while at work in laying compound in the corner of Clark and Adams streets. It appeared that he had been working for Messrs. Saunder and Brother, and by inhaling the vapor of the compound had been rendered insensible. The officer found him at the point of death, and had him instantly conveyed to the Armory, where Dr. Van Dyne and several other well-known physicians were called in. They did what they could to restore consciousness, but without avail. The poor lad (he was only 16 years of age) died without uttering a word. His father, who lives at 222 South May street, was called, and the grief of the poor man was terrible to witness. The Coroner was notified.

Personal.

Judge J. L. Milliken is foreman of the special grand jury empanelled to investigate the charges against the Chicago Aldermen.

—Joseph Simmons, who was connected with the late White Stocking Base Ball Club, of this city, has accepted an invitation to join the Forest City Club, of Cleveland.

—As the applications for relief by the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Church (First Universalist) have nearly exhausted the stock of materials on hand, no farther applications in person can be answered at the rooms.

—Mrs. Dr. Dyas, of this city, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a Post Office order for $38 through Miss Clara A. Sherwood, of Bridgeport, Conn., for the benefit of the Women's and Children's Hospital, Chicago.

—The *American Register* (Paris) of recent date notes the following Chicagoans abroad: Paris, Miss L. Buckman (Annex), Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Keith, Mr. Mrs., and Master Ryerson; London, Alexander H. Ewing, Mrs. L. Fevre and son, Mrs. Lafayette and daughter; Liverpool, H. W. Windham.

—A swindling "sufferer" named Bernard [illegible]

Grover, who had for some weeks drawn successfully upon the sympathies of Quincy and Oshkosh, on the strength of his losses by the Chicago fire, has come to grief at Oshkosh, where he has just been sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary for obtaining money by false pretences.

—The following distinguished guests were at the Tremont House yesterday: General Jacob Craig, Missouri; Colonel Abel Manny; General Allen, President of the Peoria, Pekin & Jackson Railroad; Charles W. Miner, United States Army, and wife; also Charles Elg and R. O'Neil, of San Francisco, who succeeded in getting through before the recent blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Stabbing Affray.

A desperate encounter occurred on Christmas night in Weisbendorf's saloon, No. 411 South Halsted street, during which two men, named respectively Adolph Hefter and August Meyer, were seriously stabbed; Hefter in the back, between the shoulders, and Meyer in the right breast. Hefter says that the quarrel commenced among a party of men, and a fight took place. He and Meyer were about to leave the saloon to call in the police, when some friends of those who were fighting attacked and stabbed them. Sergeant Simon O'Donnell subsequently arrested John Brennan, one of the fellows suspected of having perpetrated the dastardly act, and locked him up at the Twelfth Street Station to await the result of the wounded men's injuries.

A Christmas Pleasantry.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock, on Christmas night Adolph Hefter, a merchant's policeman, while endeavoring to summon the assistance of the regular police in a saloon row at No. 411 Halsted street, was stabbed dangerously in the back. A man named Meyer, who endeavored to separate the belligerent parties, was also stabbed. John Davis, Michael Morgan, Dennis Murphy and John Brennan were arrested on suspicion.

Distressing Accident.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Hauser Lotz, a German, employed as switchman at the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad depot, while switching some cars, caught his feet in the rails and was run over by engine No. 156. His arm was cut off. He lives at No. 316 Canal street; is aged about 25 years. He was taken to the hospital in a precarious condition.

Gamblers Pulled.

Superintendent Kennedy last night raided the West Side gambling dens, and visited and cleaned out the following: No. 110 Madison street, kept by N. S. Martin; No. 72 Madison, kept by Albert Smith; No. 97 Madison, kept by Benjamin Bernich. Principals and inmates were all bailed out.

Miscellaneous.

A greenhorn named Leo Miller, from Bloomington, was beaten out of $65 by some Chicago sharpers on Christmas day.

—Thomas Sullivan, who resides at No. 143 Fulton street, was severely wounded in the right hip, while participating in a saloon fight on Monday night.

—The recent accident at the new theatre on Halsted street terminated fatally on Monday. David Lennan, who, it will be remembered, was so seriously injured by the falling of a heavy rafter upon him, died in the greatest agony. The Coroner was to-day notified to hold an inquest on the remains of the deceased.

—A boy named Rudolph Sabasch, aged 12 years, was run over yesterday afternoon by the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne dummy and nearly killed. He was taken to the office of Dr. McKee and there attended to. He lives on Butterfield street, near Twenty-seventh.

—An old countryman named Thomas Hamilton, who had come to Chicago to seek work, fell in, on Monday night, with a fellow named Charles Ray, who volunteered to find a person whom Hamilton wished to see. While going about town, Ray taxed the old gentleman to the tune of two or three drinks, and finally wound up while on a dark street, by affectionately placing his right arm, from behind, round his companion's neck, and with his left hand helping himself to the greenbacks lying loose in the old man's pockets. Having given him a pressing hug, he bolted, but was subsequently arrested, and yesterday was held for trial in bail of $1,000.

MARRIED.

CARSON—PLACE—By Rev. [illegible], at the Second Baptist Church, [illegible] Carson and Miss Emma [illegible].

SMITH—AGNEW—[illegible] please copy.

[illegible]—At the residence of the bride's [illegible], Dec. 22, by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, [illegible] James M. Smith, son of Colonel Benj. Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Miss Cretecia C. Agnew, of this city.

New York and Grand Rapids papers please copy.

DIED.

MEEHEGAN—At his residence, No. 29 DePuyster st., in this city, on the 25th inst., of heart disease, [illegible]. Funeral at St. [illegible] Church at 9 o'clock this morning. Funeral will leave St. Patrick's Church at 12 o'clock to-day, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery, by the cars, at 2 o'clock.

SAVAGE—In St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 24, F. W. Savage, Jr., aged 30 years. Funeral from the Fullerton Avenue Church Thursday, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock a. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

All members of Welcome Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., are earnestly requested to meet at their hall in West Randolph st., Thursday evening, Dec. 28, at 7 p. m. sharp. Business of great importance will come before the lodge, as well as the election of officers. Let no brother absent himself. By order of W. C.

W. O. LUDLOW, K. of R. & S. pro tem.

INSURANCE.

THE

New England & New York City

INSOLVENT

Insurance Companies.

Messrs. CARTER, BECKER & DALE, Attorneys and Counsellors, 69 South Canal-st., and 330 Wabash-av., respectfully inform policy-holders in the following insolvent Insurance Companies, viz.:

PROVIDENCE.	NEW YORK CITY.
American,	Etna,
Atlantic,	Aetna,
Hope,	Beekman,
Providence Washington,	Brewers,
Roger Williams.	Bowery,
HARTFORD.	Fulton,
City,	Irving,
Charter Oak,	Lamar,
Connecticut,	Lorillard,
Merchants',	Manhattan,
North American,	Market,
Putnam.	New Amsterdam,
BOSTON.	North America,
Hide & Leather,	Security,
Independence,	Washington,
N. E. Mutual Marine.	Yonkers & New York.

that their Mr. CARTER, having lately returned from a thorough personal investigation of the affairs of the above companies, is prepared to intelligently advise clients how their interests are situated, what their value is, and what steps are necessary for their protection. Claims presented through reliable and capable correspondents, at charges not exceeding one per cent of the amount realized.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A man of influence and energy, a clergyman preferred, to raise the stock of the Edinburg University of Chicago, destroyed in the Great Conflagration.

This institution, first organized A. D. 1861 and called the Chicago Northwestern University, has been since reorganized and name changed to the Edinburg University of Chicago.

This institution has four departments of learning, as follows: 1. A Literary Department. 2. A Commercial Department. 3 and 4. That of Law and Medicine. Scholarships in either department will be disposed of on very favorable terms, to aid in the rebuilding of the University. Address J. WALLIS, 699 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

LIVE GAME.

Wanted, 50 or more Deer; also Elk, Moose, and other live game for breeding purposes, delivered alive to railroad. Address, with price, to office of BLOOMING GROVE PARK, 102 Fulton-st., New York.

Western papers please copy.

STOVES.

OLIVE BRANCH

Cooking Stove!

The Lowest first-class COOK STOVE in the city.

Lively Times Furnaces are Self-Feeders and Base-Burners.

Sold only by

BOOMER & JENKS,

At their Kitchen Furnishing Store,

829 STATE-ST.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

"Kicking Cow."

Origin of the Great Chicago Fire. Photographs, from a painting by L. V. H. Crosby, showing the interior of Mrs. O'Leary's barn, with "that cow" in the act of kicking over the lamp, the milk pail and Mrs. O'Leary. "Grand Tableau," introducing all the "valuables" in their great "skedaddle" from the fire. No collection of views complete without this picture. Album Cards, 25 cents each; 10 by 12 Cards, $1 each.

J. A. PIERCE & CO.,

wholesale and retail dealers in Stereoscopes, Views of Chicago before and after the Great Fire, Views of American and Foreign Scenery, Lake Superior, Minnesota, Yosemite, and other Views. Also Photographs of celebrities, Albums, Lithographs, etc. Catalogues furnished.

117 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FURNITURE.

OFFICE DESKS!

CHEAP.

NO. 12 WEST LAKE-ST., IN THE REAR.

ENGINES!

C. & G. COOPER & CO.,

10 & 12 West Randolph-st.,

MANUFACTURE

ENGINES,

BOILERS,

SAW MILLS,

AND

FLOURING MILL

MACHINERY.

We manufacture Slide Valve Engines of a recently improved design—also, the celebrated Corliss cut-off and variable slide-valve cut-off engines, of all sizes, upright and small horizontal engines, for printing establishments and small factories, Portable Engines and Saw Mills, and all kinds of Grist and Flouring Mill Machinery. Our Factories being among the largest in the country, and embracing every facility for economical manufacturing, orders for the largest sized engine or mill can be filled on short notice. ESTIMATES of the cost of any sized engine, mill, or factory, furnished immediately upon application, by mail or otherwise. Address as above.

PERIODICALS.

James Anthony Froude, Mrs. Robert Lytton, Frith Rossiter, George MacDonald, Miss Thackeray, Frances Power Cobbe, Mrs. Muloch Craik, Julia Kavanagh, [illegible] are a few of the distinguished authors represented in the pages of

Littell's Living Age,

during the year 1871.

The first weekly number of January, 1872, which begins a new volume, contains articles by an

ARRAY OF EMINENT WRITERS,

as follows:

A Persian Passion Play, by Matthew Arnold.

The Cross Road, by the Author of "Dorothy Fox."

Philosophy of Mythology, by Max Muller.

Story of the Plebiscite, Part I, by Erckmann-Chatrian.

The Last Tournament, by Tennyson.

[illegible] installment of a very remarkable story, "The Maid of Sker," [illegible] in England; and shorter articles, poetry, etc.

The *Living Age*, published every Saturday, gives more than three thousand double-column octavo pages of reading-matter, yearly, presenting, with a satisfactory completeness [illegible], the best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Serial and Short Stories, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical and Political Information from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the ablest living writers.

"It is, perhaps, the best periodical in America."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

[illegible] the best of all our eclectic publications [illegible]

Published weekly at $8 a year, free of postage; or, for $10, any one of the American $4 Monthlies (or Harper's Weekly or Bazar, or Appleton's Journal, weekly) is sent with THE LIVING AGE for a year; or, for $8.50, THE LIVING AGE and Our Young Folks. Address

LITTELL & GAY, Boston.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER—OUT TO-DAY.—

The first number of the *New York Ledger* for the new year, published to-day at 11 o'clock, contains an original poem by ALFRED TENNYSON, the poet laureate of England, written expressly for the *Ledger*.

The *Ledger* also contains original contributions from Rev. JAMES McCOSH, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton College, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New York, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. JOHN G. SAXE, and other very distinguished writers.

[From the New York Ledger.]

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—We have made arrangements with Mr. Bryant for a number of original poems by him, to be written expressly for the *Ledger* during the new year.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICES OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, CHICAGO, December 27, 1871.

Merchants, Bankers or Manufacturers wishing to subscribe for our forthcoming volume of Reference Book, will be furnished with all particulars by calling or writing to our office, 393 Wabash-av.

R. G. DUN & CO.

GEO. W. BROCK, Manager.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

NOTICE.

Parties holding policies in the Occidental Ins. Co., of San Francisco, Cal., who did not suffer loss are requested to present the same for cancellation.

A. O. GREENEBAUM, Agent, 43 West Randolph-st.

Buffalo Ins. Companies.

I will buy adjusted claims in the above Companies for a few days.

Chicago, Dec. 27. H. M. KIRBUS, 73 West Randolph-st.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

New Year's Opening.

BRAND'S

New Avenue Photographic Art

GALLERY

Will be opened to the public on and after NEW YEAR'S DAY, at

596 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.

E. L. BRAND.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A very desirable lot for church purposes, on the corner of Thirty-eighth-st. and Michigan-av., 75 by 150 feet front.

H. O. STONE, 577 Wabash-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Callaghan & Cockcroft having been dissolved by mutual consent, and the undersigned having purchased the interest of James Cockcroft in said firm, and assumed all liabilities contracted by it to the similar business heretofore [illegible] will be continued from this date at 629 Wabash-av., by the new firm of Callaghan & Co. B. CALLAGHAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of publishing, importing, and selling law books in the city of Chicago, and desire to announce to the public that they will continue the business lately conducted by Callaghan & Cockcroft at the old stand, 629 Wabash-av.

B. CALLAGHAN.

A. F. CALLAHAN.

December 26, 1871.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. R. P. SHURLY,

Late 8 1-2 South Clark-st.,

Practical Chronometer and Watchmaker, has removed business at No. 27 West Randolph-st. Fine watches of every description repaired and rated. Work executed at the trade.

CHRISTMAS.

The Day Quietly and Respectably Observed in Chicago.

Festivities and Imposing Ceremonies in the Catholic Churches.

Holiday Gifts of the People of the World to the Sufferers by the Great Fire.

Interesting Correspondence Accompanying the Donations from Peru and Wales.

The Day at St. Louis, Louisville, Peoria, New York, etc.

CHICAGO.

A MEMORABLE CHRISTMAS DAY.

Chicago passed the most memorable Christmas in her history—not to be particularly memorable on account of any act of her own, but made so by the force of circumstances. To many persons it was inexpressibly sad by the force of old associations. To all it had its sombre side, in spite of all efforts to throw off the incubus and to forget the great calamity through which we have so lately passed. There were

THE USUAL FAMILY GATHERINGS,

except in occasional instances where families had been scattered and it was impossible to get the domestic fragments together. The little ones were remembered, but not quite with the lavish generosity of former days. Friends remembered friends until the bottom of the purse was reached, and with many that happened very soon—much sooner than in former prosperous times. Where no gifts were exchanged, love and friendship were not less—perhaps for this reason they were stronger.

THE CHURCHES

accustomed to such observances had their usual services, and the Sunday Schools, even those in the burnt district, had, or are to have, their festivals. We have already spoken of the gifts sent by friends at the East to be distributed among the little ones of the schools in the burnt district.

On Monday evening a Christmas tea party was given to the children of the Ada street Methodist Sunday School. The parents and friends of the scholars were invited, and about five hundred people were present. The exercises consisted of a supper, free to all, a speech, and some admirable singing. Several teachers received presents from their classes, and everything tended to make it a very enjoyable occasion.

IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The Jesuit Cathedral celebrated High Mass about four o'clock Christmas morning, about four thousand devout Catholics being present. Many Protestants were on hand to witness the imposing ceremonies. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Damon, assisted by the Revs. Van Gock and Lambert, deacons. At 10:30 a. m., a solemn pontifical mass was celebrated at the same place, Bishop Foley officiating, assisted by Rev. Father Shulz, and Revs. Coghlan, Driessen, and Van Gock, deacons. The altar had been splendidly decorated and arrayed, and the services were of more than ordinary grandeur and impressiveness. The music was admirably selected and well sung. The programme was the *Te Deum* and *Benedictus* of Cornell, a full anthem by Goss, and the *Gloria* from the Twelfth Mass of Mozart.

On Saturday evening last several of the parishioners of St. Bridget's Catholic Church, Bridgeport, waited upon their respected pastor, Rev. J. H. Gregan, and presented him with a magnificent carpet, valued at $600, for the altar and sanctuary; also presenting chairs and various ornaments for the use of the church. On Christmas the sanctuary and entire interior of the edifice were decorated with evergreens, and the altars with a gorgeous profusion of lights.

St. John's Catholic Church, corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets, was an object of great attraction on Christmas Day. The first mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. John Waldron, who, assisted by Rev. Mr. McGuire, administered the Holy Communion to over 1,200 candidates. From 5 o'clock in the morning until noon the church was densely thronged.

The services of the St. Paul's Catholic Church congregation were celebrated on Christmas Day at the Father Mathew Temperance Hall, on West Harrison street, by the pastor, Rev. John Kilkenny, and were very numerously attended.

All the other Catholic Churches were thronged on Christmas Day, and the services were grand and imposing.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION

people engaged most of the day in distributing the gifts sent from the East through the committee of ladies whose names have been already given. During the day they distributed as follows: To the New England Congregational Church Sunday School, supplies for 150 children; to Unity Unitarian Church, 150 children; to the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 240 children; to the First Presbyterian Church, ——; Trinity, Episcopal, colored mission, 75 children; German Methodist School on Clybourne avenue, 210; Erie Street Mission, 145; Grace, Methodist, Church, 230; Tabernacle, Congregational, 300; Plymouth, Congregational, 50; Bethel School, 225; St. Paul's German Lutheran, 150; Swedish Mission, 100; Railroad Mission, Presbyterian, 300; Protestant Orphan Asylum, 80; Burr Mission, 80; St. Paul's Universalist Church, 75; and Douglas Day School, a number. Beside these, gifts were distributed to many families and individuals.

THE PLACES OF AMUSEMENT,

at all of which excellent entertainments were offered, were thronged. The Michigan Avenue Theatre was packed by an audience composed of the best people of the South Side. Five thousand people were amused at The Globe Theatre, as shown by their tickets. The West Side Opera House, where minstrelsy flourishes, was equally fortunate.

AT THE BRIDEWELL AND HOMES.

The prisoners at the Bridewell, and the occupants of the various "homes" in the city were treated to handsome dinners. Christmas trees were travelling about the city all Saturday, and even Sunday evening.

THE STORES

were many of them open during most of the day on Monday, to accommodate those who had previously neglected their opportunities. The day was characterized

OUT-OF-DOORS

by subdued hilarity and quiet inebriation, and the harvest gathered in at night by "ye gentle policeman" was rather less than in former years. As a whole, the day was a success, and had less than ordinary drawbacks to happiness. A little more sunshine and happiness was shed into all lives, and a little more strength and courage gathered for a renewal of the battle with fate.

THE JOURNAL'S CHRISTMAS.

The proprietors of the *Evening Journal* are proud, and not without reason, that their sheet was issued, considerably reduced in size, on Monday the 9th of October, while the great fire was still in progress. The bonds uniting Mr. Wilson, the principal owner, to his employes, have always been very strong, and the latter could think of no more appropriate present for him than the first number, handsomely mounted. The paper, which was the identical first impression, taken as it came from the press, and sacredly preserved, was ten by twelve inches in size. It is now inclosed in an inside frame or mat, 1 1-2 inches wide, of gold frosted silver, inlaid with solid gold bands, containing, in lettering of black enamel, the names of the different departments of the establishment, as follows: Editorial Rooms; News Room; Job Room; Press Room; Counting Room; Proof Room; Mailing Room, and Carriers. Above the rest is a solid silver eagle, holding in its beak a gold scroll, on which is engraved "To Charles L. Wilson, Proprietor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*. From his employes." At the bottom of this inner frame is a silver plate, on which is engraved the following inscription: "The first copy of the First Chicago Newspaper issued after the Great Conflagration, Monday, October 9, while the city was yet in flames." This is surrounded by a border of crimson velvet, the whole being encircled by a massive gilt frame, protected by a rosewood box with glass. A handsome silver ice-service was purchased, to be presented to Colonel H. W. Farrar, business manager, as a token of respect and regard.

The gift was sent to Mr. Wilson last Saturday, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Andrew Shuman, Managing Editor. The receipt of it was at once acknowledged, in an epistolary way, by Mr. W., and yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, there was a further acknowledgment in the composing room of the *Journal*. The proprietors, and attaches all assembled at that hour, and there were wine and speeches and things. The feast of reason followed the flow of soul, many speakers giving vent to their feelings, each according to his oratorical gift, but all with infinite good humor and kind feeling.

Mr. Wilson being called upon made an excellent speech, alluding in fitting terms to the present made him, and to the good feeling which prompted it. His remarks in regard to the resurrection of the paper after the fire, were especially happy, and the credit given to the employes for their part in the transaction most just. The *Journal* had been called an old fogy paper, the Rip Van Winkle of newspapers. If the way the paper had come out of the fire suggested the experience of Rip Van Winkle, he would say, "let her rip." The speech [illegible] contained some allusions to a younger edition of the *Journal* which had lately arrived in the family of the proprietor. It closed with the famous words of Rip Van Winkle, "Here's a health to you and your families, and may you live long and prosper."

Colonel H. W. Farrar said that he had been in the office of the *Journal* three years; some of those present had been there longer, some not so long. He alluded to his lamentable ignorance of printer's terms when he came, and congratulated all upon the good feeling which prevailed among all about the office—employers and employed. He hoped the present good feeling would always continue.

Mr. Andrew Shuman, managing editor, alluded to the cordial feeling toward Mr. Wilson, who reciprocated fully their earnest devotion to him.

Mr. J. W. Larimore vouched for the identity of the paper presented to Mr. Wilson, and told how carefully he had watched over and preserved it.

There were other speeches, brief, witty, and good natured, from Mr. Frank Gilbert, associate editor; Mr. H. M. Hugunin, news editor; Mr. J. R. Jeffery, Superintendent of the job-room, Mr. Jas. H. Field, Springfield correspondent of the *Journal*, and several others in the various departments of the paper. The occasion was a happy one, and will cement still more strongly the general good-will prevailing in the *Journal* office.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT STAGG'S.

A pleasant party of Chicago sportsmen assembled at Tom Stagg's grounds, north of the city limits, on Christmas day, and engaged in a lively season of trap-shooting. The pigeons were strong, fat and active, the weather was favorable, and the sport was very fine. In the match for the first prize, a pair of pointer dogs worth $50, D. T. Elston was victorious, killing 5 out of 10. The second prize, $20 in cash, was won by A. M. Neff, who killed 5 out of 10, and in the shoot-off for the third prize between Messrs. Williams, Elston, Stagg, and Bell, Mr. Elston was the winner, killing 5 straight. The score of the first sweepstakes match, 5 birds each, at 21 yards rise and $5 entrance fee, was as follows:

Chas. Kern	1, 1, 1, 1, 0—4	A. M. Neff	1, 0, 1, 1, 1—4
Johnson	[illegible]	W. H. Price	1, 1, 1, 0, 1—4
D. T. Elston	1, 1, 1, 1, 1—5	E. Thomas	1, 1, 1, 0, 0—3
McGann	[illegible]	T. Stagg	1, 0, 1, 1, 1—4

The result of the second sweepstakes, on similar terms, was as follows:

Johnson	1, 1, 1, 1, 0—4	W. H. Clark	1, 1, 1, 0, 1—4
Elston	1, 1, 1, 1, 1—5	A. M. Neff	1, 0, 1, 0, 1—3
McGann	1, 1, 0, 0, 1—3	T. Stagg	0, 1, 1, 0, 1—3
R. Clark	1, 1, 1, 0, 1—4	A. Bell	1, 1, 1, 0, 1—4

At the request of those who were present on this occasion, as well as several who were unable to attend, Mr. Stagg has arranged to have another of the same kind on New Years' Day, commencing at 10 a. m. All are invited to attend.

PRESENTATIONS.

C. B. Shefler, more familiarly known as "Con," the genial Conductor of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Stocks Yards Dummy, was on Saturday evening last made the recipient of an elegant gold watch chain, costing $125.

One of the pleasant affairs of Christmas was the presentation of a magnificent gold-headed cane to S. A. Tolman, of the firm of King & Tolman, by his employes.

All the married *attaches* of the Recorder's office were presented with Christmas turkeys by the Recorder, N. T. Gassette, Esq.

THE SUFFERERS' CHRISTMAS.

IT IS A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE,

if nothing more, that so much of the relief which is constantly coming in should have chosen the Christmas season for its arrival. Below will be found the record of some of the most interesting relief matters that have yet come to hand. The donations mentioned show a universality of charity which is almost as widespread as the observance of the festival of Christmas. A nobler present was never made than the holiday gift of the world to Chicago.

CALLAO'S CONTRIBUTION.

The first correspondence is that concerning the gift of Callao, and is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1871.

To His Honor, Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

SIR: I transmit herewith a bill of exchange on New York for $10,000, drawn by Boyd, Grace & Co., of Callao, in my favor, and endorsed by me to George M. Pullman, Treasurer of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. The bill of exchange accompanied a despatch from the United States Consul at Callao, a copy of which is enclosed, from which it will be seen that the sum above mentioned has been contributed by Americans, as well as by citizens of Peru, for the relief of those who have suffered by the recent fire in Chicago. I will thank you to acknowledge the receipt of the bill of exchange. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. HUNTER, Second Assistant Secretary.

The letter referred to above is as follows:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, CALLAO, Nov. 22, 1871.

Hon. William Hunter, Second Assistant Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a draft, at 30 days' sight, of Messrs. Bryce, Grace & Co. on William R. Grace, New York, for the sum of $10,000, for the Chicago Relief Fund. Immediately after the receipt of the news of the terrible conflagration at Chicago, I issued from this Consulate to the people of Lima and Callao the enclosed circular, to which they have generously and nobly responded. I desire to express my sincere thanks to the Consul of France, Charles de St. Charles, Esq., at this port, who, upon receipt of my circular, published a notice to the French citizens of Callao and Lima in behalf of the worthy object. I have the honor to be, etc.,

D. J. WILLIAMSON, United States Consul.

To prove that the Consular service of the government has not been lacking in its performance of duty, it is only necessary to mention the result of the contributions which followed the following

APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.

The Consul of the United States of America at Callao, profoundly impressed with the intelligence of the terrible calamity that has befallen one of the principal cities of his country, and endeavoring to unite in the humane and patriotic efforts which are now being made to aid the ruined people of Chicago, toward whom the charitable world now lends a helping hand, begs that those of his countrymen who desire to contribute to such a worthy object may inscribe their names in the United States Consulate, for the sums which they deem proper to subscribe for this noble purpose. Not only does the Consul call upon his own countrymen, but he also earnestly appeals to those whose generous hearts are ready to give their mite in the cause of the afflicted.

CALLAO, Nov. 2, 1871.

The Consul was certainly very happy in his reply to the splendid contribution, as will be seen by the following, issued by him after he had learned the result of his appeal:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, CALLAO, Nov. 22, 1871.

"The quality of mercy is not strained."

Although the undersigned had excellent reason to believe that his appeal to the charitable to aid the unfortunate people of Chicago would be generously responded to, he had no thought that the reply would so greatly have exceeded his most sanguine expectations. The succor which, through his hands, will assure the ruined inhabitants of that desolate city that their affliction meets with sympathy in this far distant country is but another proof of the truth of our Redeemer's teaching, of good will toward our fellow men. In the name of the people whose hearts will rejoice at this new token of kindness, the Consul of the United States returns his most sincere thanks. It would be invidious to mention instances of individual generosity, but to those of other nationalities who have so warmly manifested their charitable spirit, the Consul cannot but be especially grateful.

D. J. WILLIAMSON, United States Consul.

IRELAND'S GIFT.

From the annexed letter it will be seen that Ireland has not forgotten the timely relief which America once afforded her in fighting a famine:

CASTLE-CARRIGAN, CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, COUNTY LEITRIM, Ireland, Nov. 27, 1871.

The Lord Mayor of Chicago:

SIR: I beg to enclose you my cheque on Provincial Bank of Ireland for £[illegible] [illegible], collected by Mrs. Peyton (my wife) in aid of the sufferers from the recent fire at Chicago. The amount is to be distributed in the best manner to assist in relieving the sufferers. Your Lordship will be good enough to acknowledge the cheque, in order that it may get your letter inserted in some of our local papers. I have chosen the most negotiable way of transmitting the amount as you can pass it through your bankers, and they can send it to England. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PEYTON, High Sheriff County Leitrim.

CUBA'S SANTA CLAUS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1871.

The Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

DEAR SIR: I [e]nclose herewith a bill of exchange for $20[illegible] drawn by Warburg, Schmidt & Co., of Havana, on Simon de Vissier, of New York, which has been received by the Vice Consul General at Havana, being the balance of the contributions by merchants and others of that city for the relief of the sufferers by the late Chicago fire.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

NEWPORT AND CARDIFF.

Several weeks ago the fact was chronicled in these columns that £[illegible] had been sent here from the cities of Cardiff and Newport. The annexed correspondence more fully explains the contribution than the mere cable despatch did:

NO. 22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, Dec. 7, 1871.

His Honor the Mayor of Chicago:

SIR: The American Chicago Relief Fund Committee received, on the 4th inst., the enclosed documents from the United States Consul at Cardiff and the Consular Agent at Newport: List of subscribers at Cardiff, resolutions of Chamber of Commerce, and letter of Mayor of Cardiff; list of subscribers and resolutions of Chamber of Commerce at Newport. With these came cheques: Newport, £[illegible]; Cardiff, £[illegible]. We have cabled £[illegible] to you to-day which please acknowledge. Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. have received a draft on Messrs. Baring Bros. for £1,000 as against the subscription of the city of Bristol. Messrs. Baring Bros. had paid this into the Mansion House fund. Yours faithfully,

H. T. PARKER, Hon. Sec.

TOWN HALL, NEWPORT, 26th Oct., 1871.

James N. Knapp, United States Consular Agent, Newport:

DEAR SIR: We are directed by the Council of the Newport Chamber of Commerce to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a resolution unanimously adopted at their monthly meeting, held this morning, and have to request that you will forward the same to the Mayor and corporation of Chicago. We beg to remain Yours, most obediently,

T. W. BEYNON, J. W. MEGAW, Hon. Secs.

Resolved, That the members of this Chamber, many of whom have enjoyed the privilege of an active business intercourse, for many years past, with American ship-owners and merchants, beg to express their deep sympathy with the sufferers by the recent conflagration at Chicago, and have to express an earnest hope that the vast resources and indomitable energies of the American people, coupled with the generous aid which is being actively organized by our country [illegible], (this town being an item in that respect) will mitigate the personal losses, which otherwise might have accrued without the advantages enumerated.

CARDIFF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Oct. 1[illegible], 1871.

Colonel H. H. Davis, United States Consul, Cardiff:

SIR: I am desired to forward to you the following resolution passed yesterday at a meeting of this Chamber:

Resolved, That this Chamber desires to express its sympathy with the inhabitants of Chicago now suffering in consequence of the late lamentable fire, as well as with the American nation in the temporary loss of so magnificent a city.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. DALZIEL, Secretary.

BOROUGH OF CARDIFF, Dec. 1, 1871.

To His Worship, the Mayor of Chicago:

SIR: I beg you to allow me and the inhabitants of this town to express to you and the inhabitants of the city of Chicago, our deep sympathy upon the very great calamity that has befallen you them by the late disastrous fire which has taken place in that city, and I have much pleasure in forwarding you the enclosed bankers' cheque for £[illegible], which has been subscribed in this town with the assistance of your respected representative, Consul General Colonel H. Davis, to afford you in a small degree relief of the very many heartrending cases which in your official capacity, must come under your notice. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

C. N. DAVID, Mayor.

From Newport the Secretary of a meeting called to consider the contribution scheme, writes to lament the fact that the great political excitement then prevailing prevented a larger attendance and a larger collection. The sum of $[illegible] came with the letter.

The list of Cardiff subscribers is a curious document, being headed by the Marquis of Bute with £100, he being in regular order followed by £20 from a circus, £13 from a "histrionic club," £10 from an "Established" church, the same from a "Dissenting" chapel, another £10 from a Catholic congregation, more from a Jewish synagogue, and other contributions from apparently every class of men.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from New York, under date of Dec. 21, states that the citizens of Basle, Switzerland, have placed to the credit of Chicago sufferers $[illegible] ([illegible] francs), being the balance of their donation.

—S. M. H. Byers, United States Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, sends a bill of exchange on New York for [illegible] francs ($[illegible] gold) to be applied to special purposes under the direction of the Mayor.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—The day has been observed with the annual generosity. All business was suspended, and services were held in all Catholic and Episcopal churches and several other Protestant denominations observed the day. The audiences were generally very large, and unusually so at the Catholic churches. There has been a good deal of carousing and much drunkenness on the streets and elsewhere, resulting in various brawls, in which knives and pistols were freely used, but no very serious damage was done.

AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 25.—There was a general celebration of Christmas to-day, with appropriate services in most of the churches, and a distribution of presents in the Sunday Schools. There were entertainments in the afternoon and evening, and many citizens kept open house. The hotels set splendid dinners, with numerous fine [illegible]. There was a general fusilade of fireworks all day and to-night. The day passed off without a serious accident or disturbance.

IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 26.—Christmas passed off very quietly. One noticeable feature was the absence of evergreens, owing to the Northern fires. The celebration at the National Military Asylum was all that the wounded heroes could desire. General Woolley provided them with a sumptuous dinner. A beautiful theatre is now being prepared, connected with the Asylum, free-ceed, and provided with scenery sufficient for the enactment of any drama.

AT PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 26.—Christmas day passed off quietly here, nothing unusual occurring to merit notice. Business was generally suspended, and services were held in nearly all the churches. On 'Change the agents of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, were made the recipients of handsome testimonials from shippers.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Christmas was observed everywhere in the city and Brooklyn. The weather was very pleasant, and crowds thronged the streets throughout the day. Steamers and sailing vessels in the harbor were decorated with the flags of all nations.

AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 25.—The day is passing off as a general holiday. Business is generally suspended. The weather is mild and beautiful as May.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Grand Jury Empanelled to Investigate the Charges Against the Aldermen.

Institution of a Suit Involving Damages to the Amount of $350,000.

Criminal Court.

THE ALLEGED ALDERMANIC PECULATIONS.

There was empanelled in this Court (as it had been stated in THE TRIBUNE there would be) a grand jury for the investigation of charges made against the Aldermen. This grand jury was drawn under a special order of Judge Jameson, presiding in this Court. It consists of Charles Cookson, Samuel Brown, Alexander M. Thompson, L. Thomas, William B. Keen, S. D. Kimbark, J. M. Wetherell, R. Rosenthal, E. K. Beach, J. McKindley, J. R. Gaskin, George H. Ward, H. M. Wright, P. McVeigh, Samuel Bliss, E. L. Brewster, [illegible] Butter, J. L. Milliken, C. R. Hart, G. F. Russel, Thomas F. Furlong, S. Quinlan, and N. Van Arman.

Judge Jameson specially instructed the jury of the purpose of the remarks which he made upon the issuing of the venire, that there had been for some days rumors, which had taken a tangible form, that officers of the people had been guilty of bribery, the rumors taking the shape of statements that men could show and were willing to prove acts of fraud and bribery. These rumors had taken such shape that the Court had thought it proper to cite an order for a special venire, that, at leisure, a grand jury might investigate the complaint. The complaint made is that these men have been guilty of bribery. If they have been guilty they should be severely punished, but the word "Alderman" is not in the statute which has reference to the crime, and, therefore, there may be some doubt as to their amenability to the law (although the Court thought that as public officers they were responsible), as under the common law they may be chargeable. The Court did not propose to pass upon the fact, and hoped it did not exist, and, if it did exist, he thought that just now in the history of Chicago it should be stopped, for, as the Court thought, in such a time in the history of a city, its officers should at least avoid the infamy of making use of their offices for the purpose of preying upon sufferers.

DELINQUENTS ATTACHED.

Attachments were issued against Peter Ward, M. Graff, A. J. Latham, L. Haas, C. P. Kellogg, C. L. Bremoler, B. V. Page, and H. P. Mackey, gentlemen who thought that it was unnecessary to obey the process of the State of Illinois which required their presence upon the grand jury. These people were not yet dealt with.

A MURDERER INDICTED.

The grand jury, empanelled to attend to alleged Aldermanic corruptions, did not avoid another duty. There was presented by them an indictment against Jefferson Caton, *alias* Jeff. Catlng, *alias* Jefferson Caton, for murder. This man is charged with having shot one James Townsend at a lager beer saloon on Archer avenue.

Circuit Court.

COVENANT BROKEN.

An action, on an alleged covenant, was brought by Chauncey Tucker and others, members of a firm, against Martin O. Walker, Robert McClelland, Amos G. Throop, and James Mullins, in which damages are laid at $350,000. This is a renewal of an action twice tried in the United States Circuit Court, for the price of a leasehold interest in the Columbiana coal mines, of Ohio.

County Court.

WILL PROBATED.

John Haper having died, letters testamentary issued of his estate to William Wentland, under bond of $8,400.

ADMINISTRATION.

Bridget Kean was appointed to administer upon the estate of Henry Kean, under bond of $4,200. Henry Kean was formerly the record-writer of the Superior Court on its common law side. He has not been seen since the Chicago conflagration.

The Right Kind of Stuff.

While the Chicago fire was raging, the Directors of the old Hartford Fire Insurance Company pledged its officers an additional million of capital in case it should be found that the existing capital of same amount was swept away by the great tempest of fire. When the smoke of the disaster had cleared away it was found that not only could all its losses be promptly met, but its capital would still remain intact, and a handsome surplus besides. Nevertheless the stockholders of the institution were recently called together to see what action they would take toward making up a reinsurance reserve over and above its capital, equal to the reinsurance of all its outstanding risks. They very promptly showed their belief in the duty of making assurance doubly sure by unanimously voting to assess themselves an additional half million of dollars for the object. We are informed that rights to subscribe for the new stock thus created sold for a premium of $[illegible] per share, showing that it pays to stand squarely up to the requirements of every emergency, no matter at what sacrifice, as has been the practice of the Hartford for a period of sixty years. Reference to the advertisement of the company will show that it still has resources exceeding two millions, and is therefore one of the leading companies in the field.

Mercantile Reference Book.

The attention of merchants, bankers, or manufacturers is directed to the advertisement, in another column of to-day's TRIBUNE, relating to the forthcoming reference book, about to be issued by the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. The matter is an important one to business men, and should receive their prompt attention.

New Goods for the New Year.

Messrs. Roddin & Hamilton, corner State and Twentieth streets, and No. [illegible] West Madison street, are offering a beautiful stock of all the choice novelties in jewelry, watches, silver ware, silver-plated goods, etc. Every article in their stores has been purchased since the great fire, and customers can depend upon securing fresh new goods at moderate prices.

EVENING BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26—10 p. m.

Sales, 250 barrels mess pork, seller February, $13.37 1-2.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Gold heavy at 108 3-8a108 1-2. Loans were from 6 to 1-32 for carrying. Clearings about $28,750,000.

Governments strong and higher.

The stock market started off strong, and prices advanced until about midday, when a downward reaction set in. Wabash, Northwestern, and Rock Island were the features. Wabash sold up to 71 1-2, Northwestern to 69 3-8, and Rock Island to 107 3-4. The movement in Wabash is generally believed to be purely speculative. Express stocks continue strong. At the close the market showed some weakness as compared with the early buoyancy; the general reaction from the highest point was 1-2 to 1 1-2 per cent.

Money opened at 7 per cent gold, but late in the day was very strong, and loaned as high as 1-4 per cent per day. State bonds strong. Tennessee advanced 1 per cent, and new South Carolinas, 1-2.

Two failures were reported on the Produce Exchange to-day, one an extensive malting firm, and the other in the flour and grain commission business.

Sterling, 109 1-8.

Governments:

Coups, '81	117 1-2	Coups, '67	115 1-4
Coups, '62	109 1-4	Coups, '68	115 3-4
Coups, '64	109 1-2	10-40s	109 1-2
Coups, '65	111	Currency 6s	114 3-8
New	114		

State bonds:

Missouri	97 3-4	Virginia, old	60
Tennessee, old	62 1-2	N. Carolina, old	31 1-2
Tennessee, new	62 1-2	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	[illegible]		

Stocks closed:

Canton	79	N. J. C.	112 1-2
Western Union	[illegible]	St. Paul	54 1-2
Quicksilver	33	Do pfd	75 1-4
Adams Express	[illegible]	Wabash	71
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	Do pfd	85
American	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	94 1-4
United States	[illegible]	Terre Haute	23
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Do pfd	45
New York Central	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	113
N. Y. Central Scrip	[illegible]	Do pfd	116
Erie	[illegible]	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C., B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	C. R. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Reading	111 1-4	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Mich. Cent., ex-div	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Union Pacific stock	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	U. P. bonds	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	Central bonds	[illegible]
R. I.	107 1-4		

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The dry goods market is dull, the general trade being more or less occupied in stock-taking. Prices are steady and firm at 10 1-2c for Atlantic A brown sheetings; 13c for Amoskeag A and Appleton do; 13c for Clark's do; 15c for Great Falls E do; 13c for Dwight's Star do; 12c for Dwight's Z; 10c for do Y; 10c for do X; 11 1-2c for Broadway do; 11c for Agawam F do; Massachusetts BB, 11 1-2c; Monadnock 9-4 do, 37c; 10-4 do, 40c. Canoe River brown and slate color corset jeans, 10 1-2c; Newmarket bleached and colored do, 11 1-2c; Kearsarge satteens, 13a15 1-2c; fancy prints 11 1-2c; New York Mills, muslins, 21c; Wamsutta do 20c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 26.—Cattle—supply 119 cars, against 1[illegible] last week. Market brisk; prices 1-2c to 1-2c better, with not enough to supply demand. Sales 323 Ohio steers, ranging 1,114 to 1,130 lbs, $[illegible]; 84 Illinois steers, 1,320 to 1,380 lbs, $[illegible]; 19 Michigans, 1,000 lbs, $[illegible].

Hogs—Supply 13,800; market quiet; sales at $[illegible]; medium to choice closing weak.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 26.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 4[illegible] head; market moderately active, with light supply. Sales of choice at $9.50; extra, $9.00 a9.25; first quality, $[illegible]; second quality, $7.00a7.50; third quality, $[illegible].

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,[illegible] head; market dull; sales in lots at $[illegible] each; extra at $[illegible].

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 26.—Cattle—Arrivals light and prospects dull; few buyers; best, $[illegible]; common, $[illegible].

Sheep—Arrivals light. Buyers taking Christmas. Best, $[illegible]; medium, $[illegible]; common, $[illegible].

Hogs—Arrivals light; Philadelphia, $4.60a4.70; Yorkers, $4.20a4.30.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Cattle dull; market favors buyers; prime to extra steers, $7.75 a8.25.

Sheep dull; market favors buyers; sales 10,000 head at $[illegible] per lb.

Hogs firmer; $[illegible] per cwt.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—No. 1, $1.23 3-4, cash; seller February, $1.27 1-4. Oats steady; No. 2, 39 1-4c. Corn dull; No. 2, 42 1-4c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 63c. Barley easier; No. 2, 61 3-4c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork $13.75 bid, $13.60 asked; sugar-cured hams, 9a9c; bulk shoulders, 4 1-2a4 1-4c. Lard, prime kettled, 8 1-2a8 3-4c.

HOGS—In fair demand and 10c higher; live, $4.00a4.25. Dressed, $[illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; hogs, 2,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—COTTON—Quiet in buyers' favor. Middling upland 20 1-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 11,000 brls; super Western and State, $[illegible]; common to good extra, $[illegible]; good to choice, $[illegible]. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal dull; Brandywine, $[illegible]. Wheat steady; receipts, 13,000 bu; No. 2 spring in store, $1.47a1.50; winter red Western, $1.55a1.60; amber, $1.60a1.62 1-2; white, $1.60a1.75; white, $1.60a1.75; choice No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.53. Rye active; Western in store, 90c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 30,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, [illegible]; Western mixed afloat, 75 1-2c. Oats dull; receipts, 3,000 bu; Western and Ohio, in store and afloat, [illegible].

EGGS—Steady at [illegible].

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firmer; Rio, [illegible]. Sugar in fair demand and firm; fair to good refining, 9a9 3-4c; Cuba, 9a9 1-2c. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet at [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 23c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; new mess $14.50; old, $13.00; new prime, $12.75; new prime mess, $11.50a14.00; mess for January, $14.25; March, $14.50. Beef quiet; plain mess, $[illegible]; extra, [illegible]. Hams steady at $[illegible]; tierce dull; prime mess, [illegible]; India mess, [illegible]. Dressed hogs lower, at [illegible]. Middles quiet; long clear, 7 1-2c; short clear, 7 3-4c; short ribs, 7c; long and short clear for January, 7 3-8c. Cut meats quiet; shoulders [illegible]; hams, [illegible]. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 9 [illegible]; kettle, 9 [illegible]; January, 9 3-8c; February, 9 1-2c; March, 9 7-8c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11a25c; State, 20a36c.

CHEESE—Dull; common to prime, 11a14c.

TURPENTINE—Dull.

WHISKEY—Nominal; buyers, 96c; sellers, 97c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, wheat, corn, and oats nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $14.50a15.00; bacon shoulders, 7 1-2c; sides, 8c; clear rib, 8 1-4c; sugar-cured hams, 14a15c. Lard, 10c.

BUTTER AND WHISKEY—Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; super winter, $5.25a5.75; extra, $6.00a6.25; family, $7.00a8.25. Wheat quiet; Western and Pennsylvania red, $1.53a1.55; amber, $1.60. Corn steady; yellow, 66c; mixed Western, 69a70c. Oats, steady for good.

PETROLEUM—13 1-2c; refined, 22a22 1-4c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 96c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; super winter, $5.00; extra do, $6.00a6.10; double extra, $6.25a6.50. Wheat—spring more active; No. 2, $1.25a1.25 1-2; fall dull; No. 4 red, $1.40; No. 3, $1.43a1.44; No. 2, $1.53a1.55. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 41 1-2a43c; yellow, 43 1-2a45c, on track in East St. Louis; No. 2 mixed in store, 43c; yellow do, 45c. Oats firm; No. 2, 30a32; bulk white, 43a44c. Sack barley inactive, nominal, and firm at 70a75c for prime spring. Rye slow and easier; No. 2, 73a74c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

TOBACCO—Dull and unchanged.

HEMP—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and drooping at $13.50. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders, 7 1-4c; clear rib, 7 1-2c; clear sides, 7 3-4c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders, 5a5 1-4c; clear ribs, 6a6 1-8c; clear sides, 6 1-2a6 3-4c. Lard dull; prime steam, 8 1-4c.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Firmer but inactive; range at $3.50a4.15; bulk of sales at $4.00 [illegible]; receipts, 5,000.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.49; amber Michigan, $1.41 3-4; No. 1 red, $1.50; No. 2 do, $1.35 1-2a1.36; rejected red, $1.23. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed, 48c; low do, 47 1-4c; yellow, 49 1-2c; Michigan, 47 1-2c; white, 50c. Oats a shade easier and unchanged; No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 38 1-2c; Michigan, 39c.

CLOVERSEED—Steady at $6.20.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00a4.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, none; hogs, 3,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 300 bu; corn, 2,700; oats, 2,000 bu; hogs, 600.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping at $13.00 a13.25. Lard—Dull and unchanged; steam, 8 1-2c; kettle, 9c. Bulk Meats—Full prices asked but no demand; shoulders, 5 1-8c; sides, 6 1-4c. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 6 3-4c; sides, 7 1-4a7 3-4c.

HOGS—In fair demand and higher; held at $4.25 a4.35; receipts for 3 days, 7,800.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 84c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.—BAGGING—Firm and unchanged; heavy hemp and flax sold at 12 1-4 a12c.

COTTON—Dull; middling, 19 1-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; extra family, $6.50. Grain quiet and firm; only local demand.

HOGS—Quiet; pens empty. Receipts since Saturday, 1,[illegible] head.

PROVISIONS—Firm and fairly active; mess pork, $14.00 for round lots; bulk shoulders, 5 1-4c; ribs, 6 1-4c; clear sides, 7c packed; sugar-cured hams, new, 14c. Bacon—Small sales clear rib at 7 1-2c. Lard, tierces, 9 1-4c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 86c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red winter held at $1.54 with $1.53 bid; No. 2 red winter, $1.50. Corn steady; new, 50c; old, 55c. Oats quiet at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Secret of Captivation.—Features of Grecian mould, a well-turned neck, and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to bless Madame Nature; but, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh, and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, the standard beautifying preparation of the present age. It differs from all ordinary cosmetics in three most essential particulars, inasmuch as it contains no injurious ingredients, does not contract or shrivel the skin as all the astringent "blooms," "lotions," and "powders" eventually do, but produces a lasting loveliness by improving the health of the skin. Under its operation the texture of the epidermis becomes finer, and the surface soft as velvet and smooth as porcelain. Features cannot be changed, but complexions can; and it is quite certain that a lady with no other charm than a fresh and rosy complexion, will attract more admiration in company than her neighbor with a classic face but a sallow skin.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—Lemon, vanilla, etc., are the very best in this country."—Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago. For sale by all the leading dealers.

Throw not people's faults in their teeth, for their are few teeth that have not faults of their own. There is but one way to preserve them without spot or blemish, and that is by daily use of the best dentifrice in existence, fragrant Sozodont, cool, refreshing, and agreeable.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—EIGHT TEAMS WITH WAGONS and harness, cheap for cash. Apply at [illegible] South Sangamon-st.

FOR SALE—W. C. WILBUR WILL HAVE AT the Omaha Stables, corner Twenty-third and State-st, [illegible] horses, weighing from 2,[illegible] to 2,900 pounds a pair. One pair Norman 5-year-old colts that weigh 2,800 pounds, will be in on Thursday, Dec. 28.

FOR SALE—I WILL NOW SELL BOTH OF MY fine trotting horses, top buggy, road wagon and cutter, harness, robes and blankets if wanted; these are the best made. (No Jockey need call.) Apply to DR. FRITZ, 156 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—$[illegible] CASH WILL BUY A GOOD TOP buggy, horse, and harness; buggy only been used four months. Inquire at No. [illegible] Lumber-st, near [illegible] bridge.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKETS, sleigh bells, etc., wholesale and retail, largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S, [illegible] Michigan-av, (park front).

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE Portland sleighs; a large variety at Ralph's harness store, corner State and Adams sts. BRADLEY & SMITH.

WANTED—HORSE, HARNESS, AND WAGON, in exchange for suburban lots of improved real estate. Inquire at [illegible] South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A LIGHT EXPRESS wagon, or will hire one for four months. Call on W. L. ELY & CO., [illegible] North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A NEW OR GOOD second hand one, horse express wagon, with top. Apply to JONES & CHAPEN, Wentworth-av, and Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SET OF SINGLE HARNESS. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. HELM & HOWLAND, [illegible] West Washington-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; also, small sums; funds in hand. LOUIS L. PALMER, Attorney, [illegible] Wabash-av.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS, or to buy real estate contracts. [illegible] E. F. DOWNING & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—[illegible] PEORIA, NEAR MADISON [illegible]

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE CORNER MONROE [illegible] D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, [illegible] West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE [illegible] ALBERT CRANE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] FEET ON INDIANA-av, near Sixteenth-st. [illegible]

TO CAPITALISTS—THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS are offered for only 30 days. [illegible] Inquire of JACOB WEIL, [illegible] Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and lot. [illegible]

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP AND LONG TIME—2 lots on [illegible] A. S. GOODWILLIE, [illegible] West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON BURNSIDE AND [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, FIVE [illegible] GEO. H. HESS, [illegible] South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—NOTWITHSTANDING THE great fire, STOREY & GRIFFIN are still selling those large lots on Fullerton and Kimball-av, at the low price of $[illegible]. [illegible] West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV, CORNER—[illegible] SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Room 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot [illegible], No. [illegible] West Adams-st. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—[illegible] FEET ON CALUMET-AV, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. Will take adjusted claims against the Republic Insurance Company. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS OF ANY REQUIRED SIZE in either division of the city, for residence or manufacturing purposes, on long time without cash payment, to parties who wish to build. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM, 160 ACRES, 7 1/2 MILES southwest of Valparaiso, 4 miles northeast of Hebron, Porter County, Indiana, 80 acres under cultivation, well fenced with rail and plank, in four lots, 40 acres timber, [illegible] JAS. H. HOLSEY, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM OF 170 acres, near Elgin, or would exchange for a small improved farm in Iowa. For terms, address Box [illegible], Elgin, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM OF 160 TO 200 acres, near some railroad, in exchange for choice suburban lots that are rapidly increasing in price. STOREY & GRIFFIN, [illegible] West Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY PERSON WANTING A FINE SET OF parlor furniture cheap, can call three days at [illegible] South Halsted-st, up stairs.

DRUG STORE, INCLUDING STOCK AND fixtures, for sale, very cheap, centrally located in a county-seat in Wisconsin; capital required, $[illegible]. Inquire of E. S. PATCH, Watertown, Wis.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS, [illegible] call on or address PHYSICIAN, [illegible] State-st, up stairs.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS—The entire business of the E. W. M. Co. for sale [illegible] F. W. GATES, President, Office, [illegible] Canal-st, Chicago.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—AN ESTABLISHED produce commission house for sale [illegible] PRODUCE COMMISSION, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FIXTURES, COMPLETE, OIL-cloth, crockery, glassware, kitchen stove, boiler, etc., for sale cheap. [illegible] Tribune office.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND BEST-LOCATED photograph gallery in Omaha for sale [illegible] E. L. EATON, Lock Box [illegible], Omaha, Neb.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 8 large rooms, on Wabash-av, north of Twenty-[illegible] [illegible] Apply to WM. HANSBROUGH or CHAS. C. AUSTIN.

TO RENT—A NEW TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, [illegible] Cottage Grove, corner of Egan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OCTAGON MARBLE-front house on Michigan-av. [illegible] SIMEON MEARS, [illegible] Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEAR FAIRVIEW STATION—A new, first-class house, with fourteen rooms, furnished (in whole or in part), can be rented till 1st of May, to a small family willing to board family of four persons. Apply to J. P. WHITE, [illegible] State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE on West Monroe-st, [illegible] WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. [illegible] West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 10 rooms, in good order, with furnace and gas fixtures, No. 710 West Monroe-st. J. H. KEELER, [illegible] Halsted-st, corner Harrison.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE, WEST JACKSON-st, at $[illegible] per month; furniture for sale. POTWIN & CORBY, [illegible] East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING, [illegible] Prairie-av. Apply to RAE & MITCHELL, [illegible] South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—NEAR FAIRVIEW STATION—A first-class house, with 11 rooms, furnished (in whole or in part); can be rented till 1st of May to a small family willing to board family of four persons. Apply to J. P. WHITE, [illegible] State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES AT [illegible] WABASH-AV, near Harrison-st, first floor, in brick building; first rate location. E. F. DOWNING & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STAND FOR RETAIL notions. Apply to JNO. G. NICHOLSON, [illegible] East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND ROOMS, [illegible] WEST Madison-st; good location, only $[illegible] per month. Stores [illegible] and [illegible] Van Buren-st, [illegible] cash; rents low. Stores rented, and rents collected. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE, WITH FIXTURES, suitable for any light business; also, two show cases for sale, at [illegible] West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW STORE, JUST completed; suitable for dry goods or other merchandise, at [illegible] West Madison-st; rent low. Apply at [illegible] Washington-st, or to M. Moore & Co.

TO RENT—STORE, [illegible], SUITABLE FOR feed store, pork business, or general market; also cheap rooms for families or societies. Apply to A. B. HILLS, [illegible] North Reuben, corner Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE—WITH A small stock of shoes (new) and fixtures for sale; store [illegible]; possession given about Jan. 1, for one or two years. [illegible] State.

TO RENT—FOR STORE OR OFFICES, FIRST floor and large unfurnished basement of [illegible] Wabash-av. C. T. TEGGO, [illegible] Board of Trade Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms on Peoria, between Randolph and Washington-sts, for gentlemen. T. B. BOYD, [illegible] West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED FRONT room to two gentlemen; fire, gas, and care, without board. Terms reasonable. [illegible] Lake-st, near Ada.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping; only $[illegible] for furniture, and rent free to May 1. KIMBALL & CO., Real Estate Brokers, [illegible] West Madison-st, Room 12.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at [illegible] Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON TWENTY-FIFTH ST., NEAR Wabash-av, to first-class, responsible parties only, part of a house, [illegible] rooms, completely and nicely furnished, with all modern conveniences, etc., from January 2, 1872 to May 1; a liberal discount for all the rent in advance. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, [illegible] Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO COMFORTABLY FURNISHED sleeping rooms, without board, at [illegible] West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, [illegible] Madison-st bridge. Address [illegible] W J, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS PARTIALLY FURNISHED to a gentleman and wife, at [illegible] Carroll-st.

TO RENT—[illegible] WITH OR WITHOUT board, [illegible] with wife or three gentlemen.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; [illegible]

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JOHN ARMSTRONG (FROM CAMPBELTOWN, Scotland), [illegible] J. ARMSTRONG, Wetherfield, Ill.

PERSONAL—MRS. MARGARET DELANEY, widow, called Mrs. Gleason's family at [illegible] West Lake-st, Cottage Grove.

PERSONAL—IF HARRY MORRISON, WHO worked at the [illegible] [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

22 [illegible]—A PLEASANT FRONT room, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

[illegible] SOUTH [illegible]—ONE BLOCK EAST OF [illegible]

41 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST, ONE DOOR from [illegible]—well furnished for one or two gentlemen, [illegible] brick house.

156 SOUTH PEORIA—ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen; also, a nice room for two ladies, with board; a few day boarders also accommodated.

174 WEST WASHINGTON-ST—FURNISHED front room, [illegible] day board for two, at old prices.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST, BETWEEN PRAIRIE and Calumet-avs—Furnished rooms, with fire, gas, full or partial board. Terms very reasonable.

156 THIRD-AV—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board [illegible] furnished front parlor to rent, for man and wife; references required.

264 MICHIGAN-AV—ONE ROOM, SUITABLE for two gentlemen; also one single room. Table boarders wanted.

281 MICHIGAN-AV—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF front rooms to let, with board, for one or three weeks, to reliable parties.

374 STATE-ST.—MAURY'S DINING AND Oyster Rooms—Dinner 12 to 3; breakfast and supper to order. A few more day boarders can be accommodated at $5 per week.

374 MICHIGAN-AV—MEDIUM SIZED room, with board, suitable for one or two single gentlemen; superior board; terms moderate.

433 WEST JACKSON—PLEASANT ROOM, with board, for two gentlemen in a private family.

469 MICHIGAN-AV—TWO LARGE ROOMS on second floor, with all conveniences, with board. References exchanged.

499 BURNSIDE-ST, BETWEEN TWENTY-ninth and Thirtieth-sts, one block west of [illegible] for single or married gentlemen, at very low prices.

695 WEST MADISON—TWO FURNISHED rooms, parlor and bedroom, on first floor, [illegible]

WEBER HOUSE—[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST—FIRST-class board; new house, newly furnished; terms reasonable; transient, $2.00 per day. Day boarders wanted.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE in very pleasant location; hot and cold water; in a strictly private family; one block from Indiana-st cars. Address A B C, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN and lady, in a private family, with board. Address C F, Tribune office, stating terms.

BOARD—AND WARM ROOM, FOR A SINGLE gentleman, in a private family, close to Post Office; terms, outside, $[illegible] per week. J H L, Tribune office, [illegible] Wabash-av.

BOARD—AND LODGING, BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, in a private family, not more than ten or twelve blocks from corner Market and Indiana-sts. Address F. FOUNTAIN, [illegible] East Indiana-st.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE large room, or suite of rooms furnished, with board, on West Side, near First Congregational Church. N B P, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, in private family, on South Side, between Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts, east of Wabash-av. Address J C, care Carrier No. [illegible], city.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD for a gentleman, wife, and three children in a house containing modern improvements, and in the Brown School District. Address, stating terms and location, H R, Tribune office, West Side.

BOARD—WITH SINGLE ROOM, BY TWO single gentlemen, in a private family, within 10 minutes' walk of Clinton and Monroe-sts. Address HARRIS, [illegible] South Clinton-st, care Creer, Adams & Co.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE TO get board north of Twenty-second-st and east of State. Terms must be moderate. Reference furnished if required. Address, stating terms, E M S, [illegible] State-st.

BOARD—AN ALCOVE, OR SUITE OF ROOMS, for gentleman and wife, with first-class table board, in a genteel family on the West Side; references exchanged. Address J S, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, ON the West Side, within four or five blocks of Wood-st, and south of Lake-st. Address D K F, care Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—UNPRECEDENTED! THE Ruins of Chicago [illegible] By Colbert and Chamberlin, Associate Editors Chicago Tribune. Illustrated by Chapin and Gulick. [illegible] copies already sold. [illegible] J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, [illegible] South Green-st, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, its past, present and future; with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune. [illegible] UNION PUBLISHING CO, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HISTORY of Chicago and the great fires of the West [illegible] Address J. W. GOODSPEED, [illegible] South Canal-st, Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—$[illegible] PER MONTH! EMPLOYMENT! [illegible] W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$[illegible] TO $[illegible] A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a newly [illegible] THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$[illegible] TO $[illegible] A DAY ARE BEING made by all canvassers, of either sex, with [illegible] C. M. LININGTON.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR THE Home of God's People. [illegible] A. PARKER & CO., [illegible] South Morgan-st, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Champion Black Plaste, [illegible] J. W. BROWN & CO., [illegible] School-st, Boston, Mass.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a furnished room, with gas and fire. South Side preferred. EDWARD, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, A MODERN house, furnished or unfurnished; will board owner, with the privilege of taking a few first-class boarders. Best of references. Address [illegible] Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of 8 or 10 rooms until about 1st of June. Must be located in a good neighborhood and supplied with water and gas. Will pay whole amount of rent in advance if required. Address, stating location, terms, etc., P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR ABOUT THE 1st of January, rooms suitable for housekeeping, for a family of three, furnished or unfurnished; references furnished. West Side preferred. Address HASTE [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 TO 15 rooms, east of Carpenter and north of Harrison-sts. Address PROMPT PAY, [illegible] Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, for a single gentleman; must be comfortable. Address, immediately, M, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, a well furnished room, with fire and care, with or without first-class board, within 10 minutes walk of Washington-st tunnel. Address B D C, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED house containing 6 to 10 rooms, within a mile of Twenty-fifth-st and Indiana-av. Address E J B F, No. 45 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR three rooms, suitable for housekeeping, by a man and wife. Location convenient to bus lines. Address J C P, care J. N. Doane & Co., corner Michigan-st. and Peck-Court.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—FAMILIAR WITH THE meat market business to purchase one-half interest in an old established market and grocery house. Location first-class. Business sound and profitable. Capital required $[illegible]. Apply to H. H. STODDARD, [illegible] West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $[illegible], IN A manufacturing and wholesale business established in Chicago in 1866; good custom. Address W S, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A DINING HALL and restaurant in a No. 1 location, 71 South Canal-st, opposite Briggs House, or would sell.

PARTNER WANTED—FRESCO PAINTER with good references in the city wants a house painter with some capital, in order to undertake both branches. Good references required. Address P G, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, from the East, 21 years of age, with $[illegible], wishes to engage with the same amount with a view of engaging in [illegible] BOSTON, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

HOTEL TO EXCHANGE—[illegible] SLEEPING-rooms, etc. [illegible] T. B. BOYD, [illegible] West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR SUBURBAN property [illegible] LEVI WING & CO., [illegible] West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE LITTLE FARM OF [illegible] Degrees, in Wisconsin, for unincumbered lots, [illegible] PHILLIPS & CHANDLER, [illegible] West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A NEW HOWE manufacturing or family sewing machine for cotton and woolen clothing, etc.; must be good. Address [illegible]

WANTED—GOLD OR SILVER MINES IN Georgetown or Central City, Colorado, and a farm in Illinois, in exchange for Chicago property. Address E. S., Tribune office.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMPLETE KNITTER. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, [illegible] South Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT, COMPETENT boy, with references. Address CIVILITY, care Carrier No. 1.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS B FLAT CORNET player, [illegible] JOE P. MARSTON, Agent Peak Family Bell Ringers.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN HAVING $[illegible] capital to travel or locate [illegible] N. CAMPBELL & CO., [illegible] Illinois-st, Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD BOX-NAILERS AT THE Muskegon Box Factory, [illegible] West Twelfth-st. [illegible]

WANTED—ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITOR; extra inducements offered. Address [illegible] L, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO TAKE CARE of horses. Apply to ROBERT GRIFFITH, factory and slate yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—[illegible] MEN TO CUT ICE, 16 MILES from the city. Inquire at JAS. P. SMITH & CO.'S Ice Office, [illegible] Indiana-av.

WANTED—[illegible] MORE CHOPPERS FOR SOUTHERN Indiana; work all winter. EMPLOYMENT HEADQUARTERS, [illegible] Lind's Block, Randolph-st bridge.

WANTED—FOR A RESTAURANT, AT [illegible] Wabash-av, a man cook. A white man preferred.

WANTED—RAILROAD AND FARM LABORERS to go South; go out to-night. Apply to [illegible] West Randolph-st or [illegible] Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS, of genteel address to solicit advertisements on salary. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. to-day at [illegible] West Madison-st, up-stairs.

WANTED—A SMART BOY. APPLY AT STAINED GLASS WORKS, No. [illegible] Superior-st, near North Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN TO CALL AND EXAMINE our new sample [illegible] KIMBALL & CO., [illegible] West Madison-st, Room 12.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, HAVING an established trade in Missouri, to sell goods by sample for a Philadelphia jobbing house; must be thoroughly acquainted with the hosiery, notions, and white goods business. Address, giving full particulars of experience, etc., CHALFANT, COX & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A YOUNG MAN acquainted with retail dry goods; must speak German and be willing to work. Apply at [illegible] Archer-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER with good city reference. Address THOMPSON, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN AS BOOKKEEPER, shipping-clerk, and general superintendent in a manufacturing business; some hard work; none but an energetic and thoroughly reliable man; permanent place. Address CIVILITY, care Carrier No. 1.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; ONE WHO CAN speak German preferred. Apply at [illegible] Blue Island-av.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO POLICY WRITERS; must come well recommended, and versed in insurance matters. Address, give salary expected, INSURANCE, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK, WELL ACQUAINTED with money and bookkeeping, to act as cashier. Address WHOLESALE MERCHANT, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL COPYISTS; MUST write a good hand. Call, with specimens, at our office, [illegible] Wabash-av. R. G. DUN & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD TRAVELLING SALESMAN, one that thoroughly understands the stationery business, at [illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED—ONE SHIPPING-CLERK AND ONE collector; must be young, active men, and afraid to work. Address, with reference, F A G, Tribune office, West Side.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in a bank; salary small; address BANK, care of Tribune, giving reference.

WANTED—A NO. 1 DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOK-keeper and cashier for a large wholesale and retail dry goods and clothing house. Must be experienced. Good references and a deposit of $[illegible] to $1,000 required. Inquire at HAMLIN HALE & CO.'S, this city.

Trades.

WANTED—10 GOOD COMPOSITORS (NON-Union), to work on a morning paper in a Western city; prompt pay, and constant work; passes furnished. Apply to, or address C. L. TUCKER, [illegible] Douglas place.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT CUTTER, immediately, at B. C. ROGERS & CO.'S, [illegible] West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MILLER, A GOOD FINE STONE man and grinder, at [illegible] West Randolph-st, Room 2, call from 10 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] one of steady habits and who understands finishing; a permanent situation and good pay to the right man, with a house [illegible] ROBERT ROWELL, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—3 PANTS-MAKERS, 2 BUSHEL-men, to work by the week, at [illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED—GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE workers and slate roofers. Apply to ROBERT GRIFFITH, factory and slate yard, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, AT [illegible] STATE-st, immediately.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BREAD AND cracker baker. Address D. W. BIXBY, Red Wing, Minn.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A YOUNG MAN with about three years' experience in watch-making [illegible] Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GILDERS; NONE OTHERS need apply. C. NEALE, [illegible] Eighteenth-st, looking glass and picture frame store.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER. APPLY to LOUIS LLOYD & CO., [illegible] West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BRASS MOULDERS—FIRST-CLASS men will find steady employment by addressing BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTERS ON NORTH-av and lake shore.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BARBERS, FOR steady work; apply [illegible] West Lake-st.

WANTED—FEEDER FOR CYLINDER PRESS. Apply at the [illegible] WESTERN RURAL OFFICE, [illegible] West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who is not afraid of hard work; is willing to work; means business; references given, if required. Address W F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER. ADDRESS D.W., [illegible] West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PLAY CORNET, second violin, flute, or basso; glees of two latter preferred. Address S T, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Englishman, in a private family, hotel, or restaurant; can wait on table. Address H P, [illegible] Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER, BY A young man well acquainted with the city, and can give reference if required. Address S T A, Teamster, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF considerable experience and energy, in a jobbing or commission house; reference first-class. Address J E, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH and responsible bookkeeper, in a wholesale, commission, or manufacturing house; have had 10 years' experience in Chicago. Address [illegible], care Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper, entry clerk, or copyist by a man who is a good accountant; the best of reference. Address V D V, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER, to run a steam engine. Address E M B, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH COACHMAN; can produce excellent recommendations. Address A H B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to take care of horses and drive carriage; good city references given, if required. Address J H, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a young Scandinavian, who thoroughly understands his business, and will make himself useful; best of city references. Address A B, COACHMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; best city reference if required. Address H S, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO RENT—ON LONG LEASE—[illegible] FEET, fronting south of Randolph-st, between State and Dearborn; also [illegible] feet, fronting west on Wabash-av, near Monroe-st; three rooms suitable for offices, on State, near Sixteenth. Apply at Room 1, [illegible] State-st.

TO LEASE—APPLICATION FROM PARTIES who own property on Canal-st, north of Harrison, or adjacent to the same, who wish to lease for a term of years, will please apply to W. A. JAMES & CO., [illegible] Fulton-st. We wish, in February, to erect a brick building, [illegible], suitable for our business. W. A. JAMES & CO., Machinery Depot, [illegible] Fulton-st.

TO LEASE—[illegible] OR [illegible] ON RANDOLPH-ST, just west of State-st. W. C. COLE, [illegible] Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—[illegible] BARRELS SMALL OHIO SHELL-bark hickory nuts. J. E. WILLETT & CO., commission merchants, [illegible] and [illegible] North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] NEW BRICKS—SAMPLE AT my office. Will deliver at once. T. B. BOYD, [illegible] West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SHOW-CASES CHEAP—ONE 7-feet cut doors and one for counter, nine feet long. [illegible] West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE ON ADAMS-ST, EQUAL TO [illegible] YOUNG & ROWLEY, [illegible] East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] TONS TIMOTHY AND UPLAND prairie hay, [illegible] miles from Chicago. Apply to H. C. MIDDAUGH, [illegible] South Sangamon-st., from 11 to 2 and 4 to 6 p. m.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF SALOON [illegible] West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, gold ornamented frame, [illegible] feet, in perfect order. [illegible] South Desplaines-st, up stairs.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power, [illegible] COLLINS & EATON, Agents, [illegible] South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines [illegible] F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE [illegible] AND [illegible] West Randolph-st. Manufacturers Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE CYLINDER, [illegible]. Can be seen working. E. H. & J. S. TURNER, [illegible] Lumber-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY—WIDE-AWAKE, progressive, thorough, [illegible] Address IRA W. ALLEN, Principal.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, [illegible] Address W E G, Tribune office.

A LADY COMPETENT TO FILL A POSITION of trust and responsibility, [illegible] Tribune office, [illegible] West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SINGING LADY, one that reads music readily for a first-class party. Call at OPTICIAN'S, [illegible] West [illegible]

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECOND girl. Apply at the Madison House, [illegible] West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS of housework, in first-class families, [illegible] State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, Scotch, German, or English preferred. Call or address corner Thirty-sixth and [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at [illegible] Indiana-av; must bring reference.

WANTED—A SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, OR GERMAN girl, to do general work and nurse in a small family. Apply [illegible] West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, [illegible] Union Park place, [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of four. [illegible]

WANTED—A SWEDE OR BOHEMIAN GIRL to do housework in a private family, [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR kitchen and the other for housework. Apply at [illegible] South Union-st, near Washington.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at [illegible] Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in a small family; the right girl can have an easy place. Call for two days at [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO COMPETENT girls [illegible] West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR DOING GENERAL housework, at [illegible] St. John's-place. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply at [illegible] West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. APPLY AT the Madison House, [illegible] West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN DOING general housework in a small private family. Apply at [illegible] West Tyler-st, (college block), between [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE WORK IN A FAMILY of two; must be a good, competent girl. Apply at [illegible] West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, at [illegible] South [illegible] None but a first-class girl need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL. APPLY at IMPERIAL RESTAURANT, [illegible] South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work, American or German preferred. Apply at [illegible] Walnut-st.

WANTED—AT A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING house, a cook, second girl, and laundress. None but Protestants need apply. [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GIRL, one who understands cooking. Liberal wages will be paid. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR PRIVATE boarding house. None but a competent person need apply. [illegible] Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl for general housework, at [illegible] Only two in family. Call before 11 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, at No. [illegible] South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible], up stairs.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL—GOOD REFERENCES required. Apply between [illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT [illegible] WEST MADISON-ST, A GIRL to do general housework in a small family.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages, $4 per week. Apply at [illegible] West Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE SECOND COOK AND ONE kitchen girl. Apply immediately at [illegible] West Madison-st, Phoenix Restaurant.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at [illegible] Adams-st, [illegible] of Jefferson-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR WITH [illegible] of Wilcox; one who understands dressmaking [illegible] West Lake-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A FAMILY of three; [illegible] wanted at Mrs. BROWN'S office, [illegible] West [illegible]

WANTED—GIRLS WHO UNDERSTAND operating the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; [illegible] OPERATORS, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN with a little girl 6 years old, to cook in a boarding-house, is a first-class cook; country preferred. [illegible] West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a competent woman. Address or call at [illegible] North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH cook. Call at [illegible] Wabash-av. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A WOMAN AND her daughter. Apply at No. [illegible] Michigan-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MUFF—THE LADY WHO WAS SEEN taking a muff on Tuesday evening [illegible] from the store of W. H. [illegible] MR. SOMERS, and save trouble. No questions will be asked.

LOST—IN A MADISON-ST. CAR, GOING WEST, [illegible] ward by leaving same at [illegible] Michigan-av.

LOST—A CORAL MEDALLION HEAD FROM [illegible] West Madison-st, with W. R. BOWERS, [illegible] Union Line.

LOST—A PATENT LEVER, OPEN FACE silver watch [illegible] & St. Louis Railroad depot.

LOST—CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, A HANDKERCHIEF ring, on Centre-av, between Madison and Monroe-sts [illegible] BOND, No. [illegible] Centre-av, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, [illegible] following books: 1 vol. "The Poet, ed the [illegible]" 1 vol "Good Night and Good Morning," 1 vol. "[illegible] Poems." The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to S. C. GRIGGS & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, TWO BAGGAGE keys of a safe drawer, [illegible] Jackson-st, Jackson-st to Jefferson-st, [illegible] ward will be paid.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A DARK BAY HORSE, 5 years old, [illegible] O. BISSELL.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A PAIR OF HORSES attached to truck No. [illegible] [illegible] CURTIS, No. [illegible] [illegible] or Room 3, No. [illegible] North Canal-st.

TAKEN UP—ON THE DAY OF THE FIRE A brown and spotted [illegible] the property paying charges at [illegible]

$500 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid to anyone who [illegible] a large Saratoga trunk, lettered [illegible] large packing trunk, lettered J. H. K. [illegible] AGNES N. KNOWLTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR [illegible] for desertion; scandal and newspaper [illegible] Address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, [illegible] absent friends, lost or stolen property [illegible] tell the truth about anything you wish to know; [illegible] all diseases or no pay. [illegible] West Madison-st.

"EXCELSIOR" SHEET WAX AND ALL MATERIALS used in wax-work for sale [illegible] and retail, by E. WEBER, [illegible] Twenty-[illegible]

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property [illegible] TUNNICLIFF, [illegible] Dearborn-st.

TO PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—ANY [illegible] PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, [illegible] West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE ON LEASE LOT [illegible] STOREY & GRIFFIN, [illegible] West Randolph-st.

WANTED—[illegible] TEAMSTERS, FARMERS, AND laborers, to buy army overcoats. [illegible] CLEMENT & SAYER, [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of all kinds. By sending a letter to L. GELDER, [illegible] at. you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—FOR CASH—THREE OR FOUR [illegible] any size. Address W H B, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TICKET TO NEW YORK, OR [illegible] Boston via New York. Apply [illegible] care Phillips & Chandler, [illegible] West Madison-st.

$300—I WISH TO INVEST THIS AMOUNT [illegible] W. DWIGHT, Tribune office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female Agents; horse and outfit furnished. [illegible] NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE sewing machine [illegible] [illegible] Madison-av. [illegible]

BUY THE BEST GROVER & BAKER'S NEW [illegible] West Randolph-st, [illegible]

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash, at [illegible] office, [illegible] Eighteenth-st.

SAVE $[illegible]. BUY THE WILSON SHUTTLE sewing machine [illegible] Warranted for five years. [illegible] West Madison-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE [illegible] S. WILKINS, formerly [illegible] North Desplaines-st, and [illegible] sold on monthly installments, and work given [illegible]

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale [illegible] C. K. NICHOLS, [illegible] South Halsted-st.

204

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.

The following is a summary of all the items in the statements of the National Banks of Chicago, showing their condition at the close of business on Dec. 16, the aggregate under each head compared with the aggregate amounts under the same heads in the statements for [illegible]

Banks.	Loans, discounts, &c.	U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.	Other bonds.	Due from other banks.	Cash items, &c.	Legal tenders.	Specie.	Fractional currency.	Office furniture and real estate.	Expenses.	Deposits.	Capital.	Circulation.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Re-discounts.	Due to banks.
Union National Bank	[illegible]															
First National Bank	[illegible]															
Third National Bank	[illegible]															
Commercial National Bank	[illegible]															
[illegible] National Bank	[illegible]															
Fifth National Bank	[illegible]															
Manufacturers' National Bank	[illegible]															
Mechanics' National Bank	[illegible]															
Merchants' National Bank	[illegible]															
Northwestern National Bank	[illegible]															
Cook County National Bank	[illegible]															
[illegible] National Bank	[illegible]															

[illegible] statements ever made by the National Banks in any other city of the United States, have been watched with so much general interest as those issued at the close of last week by the banks of this city. The banks have recently passed through an ordeal which would naturally have been expected to bankrupt half of them, and the statements show them to be stronger, with larger means than they were before the fire. These are, of course, items of great interest to the public. The percentage of available means which a bank has at its command in proportion to its deposits, is generally accepted as an index of its solvency and the prudence of its general management. Twenty-five per cent is considered as a sufficient margin to hold against circulation and deposits, and the strength of the National Banks of this city at present may be judged by the fact, that counting their cash, [illegible] (exclusive of bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States), [illegible] each other, they hold available [illegible] the average extent of over 65 per cent of their deposits, while on October 2 [illegible] 44 per cent. On the average they [illegible] to pay off every depositor in full. [illegible] there is of course a great difference [illegible] compared to the ordinary [illegible], they are all stronger than [illegible] of cash means than is common [illegible] large profits. There is a notable change in the [illegible] individual banks, the increase of some [illegible] of others, showing that there has [illegible] of deposits from one set of banks [illegible]. As compared with the statement of [illegible] been had on December 16, a decline in the loans, resulting from the [illegible] and the depositing [illegible] in capital and securities on hand had increased, their available exchange had increased [illegible], and their aggregate deposits [illegible]. The decrease [illegible] general expectation. [illegible] in November when it was [illegible] aggregate deposits of the banks [illegible] October 2, but about the 1st [illegible] became active, and deposits [illegible] down; but even then they [illegible] higher than was held by the banks at their December [illegible] 1870, the total of deposits at that time being only $16,[illegible]. This may be partly accounted for [illegible] organization of three new National Banks [illegible], but the chief cause is the abundance of money this year compared to last. [illegible] change in the items of any one [illegible] reduction of the surplus of the North[illegible] on October 2, to $250,000 on [illegible]. This does not, of course, represent [illegible] probably been appropriated for a [illegible].

[illegible] was easy, and there was but little [illegible] at the banks to-day. There [illegible] demand from the country for currency [illegible] shipments from here to New York [illegible] scarcer to-day than at the [illegible] and was worth about par for [illegible].

[illegible] for buying and selling government and local stocks to-day are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]	117	117 1-4
[illegible]	108 7-8	109 1-8
[illegible]	108 3-8	108 5-8
[illegible]	108	108 1-4
[illegible]	110 3-4	111
[illegible] January and July	115 3-4	116
[illegible] January and July	115 7-8	116 1-8
[illegible] January and July	115 1-2	115 3-4
[illegible]	108 1-2	
[illegible]	109 3-8	109 5-8
[illegible]	114	114 1-4
[illegible]		109
[illegible]		107 3-4
[illegible]		109 1-2
[illegible]	108 1-8	108 3-8
[illegible]	172	175
[illegible]	130	140
[illegible] College Land Scrip		172—175

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.

Following were the receipts and shipments [illegible] at this port during the past seventy-[illegible] as far as reported, with the corresponding [illegible] one year ago:

	Receipts 1871.	Receipts 1870.	Shipments 1871.	Shipments 1870.
[illegible]	4,016	4,972	2,736	3,295
[illegible]	18,290	37,760	2,640	715
[illegible]	133,134	26,662	6,620	19,060
[illegible]	40,800	9,236	7,521	760
[illegible]	2,972	2,816	308	350
[illegible]	10,020	1,330	11,536	4,010
[illegible]	13,150	26,620	23,330	30,300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Saturday morning for city consumption [illegible].

[illegible] grain has been inspected into [illegible] 6 o'clock this morning: 71 cars [illegible] 55 cars oats; 8 cars rye; [illegible] 611 cars, or 254,600 bu.

[illegible] markets were rather less active [illegible] be expected after Christmas, [illegible] many operators who make a [illegible] business, practically during [illegible]. But there was a fair amount [illegible]. Prices exhibited little [illegible]. The majority of the leading [illegible] slightly easier range, owing to [illegible] demand. Grain was not weak, however [illegible] were light.

[illegible] quiet, with little change in [illegible] from buyers at 80c, and sellers [illegible] the whole session. Sales were re[illegible].

[illegible] were more active, and firmer [illegible] late at $4.75a4.80, and ad[illegible] at the close, packers taking [illegible]. Sales were reported of 1,537 [illegible] selling at $4.90.

[illegible] active and a shade easier, [illegible] slight reduction submitted to [illegible] feeling was on meats. Live [illegible] higher, but with packers holding [illegible] to take hold of the advance, [illegible] seemed anxious to dispose of [illegible] and there were few buyers, except [illegible] for which several shorts [illegible] prices quite freely. The fact [illegible] there is fully as much product [illegible] be held. Cincinnati was said to [illegible] week; operators there have bought [illegible] quantity of the Chicago product [illegible] that as well as their own. [illegible] now is that the packing [illegible]. It seems probable that [illegible] of country packers will soon [illegible] points will undoubtedly [illegible] weeks yet; it is probable [illegible] pork considerably over a mil[illegible] thousand. The market closed [illegible] following range of quotations: [illegible] or seller the month, $13.00; do seller February, $13.12 1-2a13.15; do seller March, $13.60; seller April $13.80. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8 3-8a8 1-2c; do seller January, 8 1-2c; do seller February, 8 3-4c; do seller March, 8 7-8a9c. Green meats at 3 5-8a3 3-4c for shoulders; 5 1-4a5 3-8c for short ribs; 5 3-4a5 7-8c for short clear, and 6 1-2a7 1-2c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4 1-8c for shoulders; 6 1-4c for rough sides; 6 3-4c for short ribs; [illegible] for short clear. Boxed meats 1-8a1-4c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet pickled hams, [illegible]; mess beef, $8.00a8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 600 brls mess pork at $13.00; 500 brls do, seller February, at $13.45; 750 brls do at $12.42 1-2; 1,000 brls do at $13.40; 800 brls do at $12.37 1-2; 500 brls do at $13.35; 500 brls do, seller March, at $13.62 1-2; 500 brls do at $13.60; 500 tcs lard at 8 3-8c; 500 tcs do, seller January, at 8 1-2c; 2,250 tcs do, seller February, at 8 3-4c; 2,000 pcs green hams at $7.90; 40,000 lbs do at 7 3-4c; 40,000 lbs do at 7 1-2c; 40,000 lbs do at 7c; 1,000 pcs do at 6c; 500 boxes long clear at 6 1-4c; 400 boxes short clear at 6 1-2c; 50 pkgs yellow grease at 6c.

Flour was quiet, the only inquiry being a light one for low grades on Southern account. The market was dull, some dealers making concessions. Sales were reported of 200 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 150 brls do at $5.25; 100 brls do at $4.75; 800 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfine at $4.75; 185 brls do at $4.50; 205 brls do at $4.25; 25 brls buckwheat at $8.50; 20 brls do at $8.25; 4 brls do at $8.00. Total, 1,859 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $16.00, on track, and 10 tons middlings at $20.50, delivered.

Wheat averaged 1-2c higher on cash lots, and 1-4c higher on options to deliver after the 1st of January, but was quiet, the business transacted being principally in settlement of options. There was not much demand, but receipts were light, which made offerings few, though new fall was quoted inactive and nominal. It was, however, rumored that Liverpool was quoted firmer by private advices, and this was probably the case, as New York showed an improvement toward the close. The market for seller January opened at $1.19 1-2, declined to $1.19, and closed at $1.19 1-4. Seller last half of January sold at $1.20 1-8a1.20 3-8, and seller February at $1.21 1-2a1.21 3-4. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.18 1-2. No. 1 spring was weak. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.21; 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.18 3-4; 42,000 bu do at $1.18 5-8; 29,200 bu do at $1.18 1-2; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08 1-2; 1,600 bu do at $1.08; 400 bu rejected at $1.02. Total, 90,000 bu.

Corn was 3-8c lower, but rather active at the decline, shippers and speculators taking hold quite freely. The big receipts are depressing the market, but many operators incline to the belief that our future receipts will prove to be higher than anticipated, as most of our supplies come from Iowa. Southern Illinois is sending all her corn to Southern points, except a portion that goes to Toledo. Then the European consumption is larger than ever before; the exports to Europe for the past three months have been made at a rate of 20,000,000 bu per year. This demand has been stimulated by low prices, and will probably continue if prices keep down, so that the undoubted large crops may not prove after all to be bigger than wanted. No. 2 corn opened at 40 1-2c, soon declined to 40 1-8c, and closed at 40 1-8a40 1-2c. Seller February sold at 40 1-4a40 3-4c; seller January at 41 1-4a41 1-2c; seller April at 43 1-4a43 1-2c, and seller May, at 46 3-4c. Cash sales were reported of 7,400 bu No. 2 at 40 1-2c; 12,000 bu do at 40 3-8c; 73,000 bu do at 40 1-4c; 50,400 bu do at 40 1-8c; 16,000 bu rejected at 35c; 10,000 bu ears at 41c, delivered; 400 bu do at 40c, on track. Total, 178,200 bu.

Oats were quiet and firm at Saturday's quotations, being quoted firm in New York. There was little speculative demand. Seller January sold at 32 1-4c, and seller February at 33c. Seller May was nominal at 37 1-4c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu at 32 1-8c; 23,400 bu at 32c; 3,000 bu rejected at 28 1-2c. Total, 28,200 bu.

Rye was in better demand, and averaged about 1-4c higher, closing firm. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (N. W.) at 63c; 1,200 bu do (R. I.) at 62 3-4c; 4,800 bu do at 62 1-2c. Total, 6,400 bu.

Barley was in fair speculative demand, and was strong early, but eased off to inside figures at the close. The early firmness was due to the discovery that the stock of barley in sight from New York is less than at the same time last year,—a fact which does not obtain with regard to any other grain. Cash sales were reported of 9,600 bu No. 2 at 61 1-2c; 400 bu do at 61 1-4c; 400 bu No. 3 at 48c; 400 bu rejected at 40c. Total, 10,800 bu. Seller January sold at 62 1-4c, and seller February at 63 1-4c.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

There were on the passage for the United Kingdom Dec. 2, 1871, from all countries, exclusive of steamer shipments from America and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, 430 cargoes of wheat and 66 cargoes of corn, against 555 cargoes of wheat and 132 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1870, and against 415 cargoes of wheat and 149 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1869. The aggregate of the wheat in transit Dec. 2, 1871, was about 9,300,000 bushels.

The stock of wheat, including flour, in London Dec. 1, 1871, was equal to 687,721 qrs., against 561,265 qrs. Nov. 1, 1871; 462,637 qrs. Dec. 1, 1870; 428,495 qrs. Dec. 31, and 586,811 qrs. Dec. 31, 1869.

The stocks in Liverpool and the other eight principal importing ports of the Kingdom will, probably, at the end of the year, equal, if they do not exceed, the aggregate stocks of each or any of the last four years. The aggregate stocks December 31, for the four years ending December 31, at eleven ports, were as follows:

	Flour, sks.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, qrs.	Corn, qrs.	Oats, qrs.
1870	166,284	263,657	1,278,022	276,106	378,231
1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,024,987	323,741	379,487
1868	108,165	82,179	781,993	115,181	440,531
1867	120,274	[illegible]	960,419	23,650	[illegible]
Av. 4 years	138,361	238,597	1,258,795	181,845	332,664

The stock of wheat in Marseilles was on the 24th of November, 1871, estimated at 647,553 qrs., or 5,182,464 bushels. The stock of flour in Paris was at the latest advices said to be equal to three months' consumption.

The wheat crop of the United Kingdom, in 1871, though estimated at between nine and ten million quarters against an average of 13,000,000 qrs., will probably exceed the estimate, as the crop of 1870 was estimated at 13,000,000 qrs., but exceeded 14,000,000. The United Kingdom has yet eight months of consumption to the harvest of 1872, requiring about 13,800,000 to 14,000,000 qrs., from imports and farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat. Of the home crop of about 10,000,000 qrs., nearly 4,200,000 qrs. were delivered during the first three months of the crop year, leaving 5,800,000 to 6,800,000 qrs. to be delivered. Though the present stocks are large, the imports of foreign wheat during the nine months from December 1 to the harvest of 1872 must necessarily be large, much exceeding the average of the last four years.

The average wheat product of France for the last ten years has been equal to 23,327,000 quarters. The official estimate of the wheat crop of 1871 makes it 22,738,020 quarters or 11,034,480 quarters under the average of the last ten years; and deducting for seed there is an estimated deficiency of 12,444,000 quarters of 496 lbs. The quality of the wheat of the crop 1871 is inferior, and the price millers paid for it per quarter of 496 lbs, at the great markets of France is 48s 8d to 55s 5d against 68s 10d for old wheat, making a difference of about 16 per cent in the value for flouring. Where millers obtained from old wheat of the crop of 1870, 75 to 76 per cent of its weight in flour, the new wheat of 1871 crop will only give 62 to 63 per cent of its weight in flour.

The imports into France since July 1 have been large of wheat, being from July to November inclusive, 3,407,191 quintals at the port of Marseilles. The spring grain crops in both France and the United Kingdom were prolific. Extremely high prices of wheat will diminish its consumption largely, spring grain taking its place, which fact it will be well to consider in estimating the probable wants for exports of foreign wheat.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store, at the principal points of accumulation, and the amount in transit by rail and on lakes, and New York canals, Dec. 16, 1871:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
*New York	4,389,231	1,364,840	3,120,776	619,716
Albany	24,700	3,000	280,000	115,000
Buffalo	504,300	784,700	115,400	104,300
*Chicago	1,176,668	2,062,491	983,416	315,640
Milwaukee	1,128,000	95,531	44,953	35,925
Toledo	273,148	122,574	113,425	36,715
Duluth	18,900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	132,289	[illegible]	[illegible]	36,254
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	339,400
St. Louis	[illegible]	71,000	224,107	63,351
Boston	16,188	173,000	229,420	65,538
Toronto	87,400	1,173	42,679	27,848
Montreal	331,095	169,000	15,079	11,400
*Philadelphia	200,000	150,000	175,000	130,000
*Baltimore	100,000	150,000	50,000	15,000
Amount afloat on †New York canals	1,115,339	1,932,352	625,578	409,064
Rail shipments for week	32,666	223,685	70,432	44,130
Total, Dec. 16, '71	10,760,993	7,029,739	5,702,209	2,428,183
Total, Dec. 9, '71	10,614,026	6,262,227	6,108,201	2,436,942
†Total, Dec. 17, '70	9,460,549	1,882,368	2,177,367	2,973,124
Total, Dec. 2, '71	9,986,875	5,868,933	6,014,370	2,097,711

*Including amount afloat in canal boats.
†Estimated.
‡Philadelphia and Baltimore not included.

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ending December 19, 1871, and the distribution of the same:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Peas, bu.
Liverpool	1,357	62,796	169,462		
London	1,972	27,654	23,794		
Glasgow	2,128				
Bristol	160	7,363			
Queenstown					
Cork		22,815	118,520		
Gloucester			27,349		
Hamburg			11,272		
Bremen	25		8,404		
Stettin			4,711		
Barcelona		800			
Oporto	200	10,432			
W. Indies	9,119	60	1,600	1,104	1,110
N. Granada	162				
B. N. A. Col.	1,744				[illegible]
B. Guiana	800				
Venezuela	900				
Mexico	24				
Total	17,790	131,664	365,307	1,104	1,460
Pre. week	27,134	126,749	390,415	1,050	1,650
Cor. w'k, '70	40,733	272,224	22,267	350	1,850
From Jan. 1, 1871	1,610,340	21,956,363	13,226,985	47,128	62,253
Do. 1870	1,552,618	17,601,214	421,239	51,051	187,169
Do. 1869	1,546,638	17,091,114	1,690,518	40,018	103,400

*Including 323 brls rye flour, 373 bu beans, and 15,853 bags clover seed.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Dec. 19, 1871, and the distribution of same.

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	1,668	1,597	1,792,878	2,811,998	1,391,102
London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stettin			1,141,500		
Hamburg			[illegible]	212,363	
Bremen			[illegible]	27,157	
Havre			180,418	230,159	
Barcelona					14,440
Seville			5,130		
Canary Isl					
W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	381,251	[illegible]	[illegible]
Br. Colonies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Br. Guiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Granada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Dec. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Dec. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Nov. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Nov. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Nov. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And 116,000 lbs butter, 127,400 lbs grease, [illegible] lbs stearine, and 164,500 lbs scraps.

And from November 1 to December 19, inclusive, for three years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.
Pork, brls	17,908	13,572	9,157
Beef, pkgs	20,760	20,348	11,464
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The San Francisco *Market Review* of the 16th says:

It is now more than a week since we have received any supplies from the East, owing to the detentions by snow on the Union Pacific. On the 5th instant five car-loads of hogs were brought over the mountains, but have not yet found their way to this city. They are doubtless being slaughtered inland. The meat market is exceedingly quiet, doubtless owing, in some degree, to the lack of supplies. Our stock of Eastern sugar-cured hams is very light, while that of bacon sides, etc., is only moderate for the season. Lard is more plentiful, with few transactions. The market for Eastern butter is less active since the decline in choice fresh California roll noted in previous issues. Our stock of California packed and pickled is unusually large for the season, and holders being inclined to press sales interferes materially with the sale of Eastern invoices. Cheese has again become quite scarce, owing to the light local supply and moderate receipts from the East. We are advised of the following contracts, to arrive: 20,000 lbs Eastern hams, uncovered, from Kansas City; 20,000 lbs covered hams from Cincinnati; and 20,000 lbs Chicago do, all sugar-cured, upon private terms.

The comparative value of foreign goods entered at the port of New York, and of foreign goods actually marketed there in the eleven months of the calendar years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1871. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1870. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
Total entries	$363,177,730	[illegible]
Total marketed	[illegible]	$276,748,511
Customs thereon	131,728,813	127,314,849
Average tariff	41 per ct.	46 per ct.

Of which free goods in 1871, $38,424,551, and free goods in 1870, $12,86[illegible].

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of foreign goods at the port of New York, for the eleven months of the calendar years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1871. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.	1870. Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total eleven months	[illegible]	$276,748,511

Ogdensburgh received 3,734,308 bu of grain in 1871, being an increase of 600,000 bu over the receipts of 1870.

The following is from the Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*:

Really prime hops are a very scarce article in the country; indeed it is impossible to find them except in small lots, and they are worth from 50a60c; fair to good hops command 45a55c, according to quality, and are hard to get even at those figures.

PRICES CURRENT FOR HOPS IN THE NEW YORK MARKET.

	Cents per lb.
New Yorks, growth 1871	[illegible]
Eastern, growth 1871	[illegible]
Western, growth 1871	[illegible]
Yearlings, growth 1870	[illegible]
Olds, growth 1869	[illegible]
Old Olds, growth 1868	[illegible]
Californians, growth 1871	[illegible]
Californians, growth 1870	[illegible]
Californians, growth 1869	[illegible]
Bavarians	[illegible]
English	[illegible]
Belgians	[illegible]

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says of the coal prospect:

In the Schuylkill and Wyoming regions there may be a turn-out next month, though there is nothing yet definitely decided on. There was a marked decline in prices for December in Schuylkill, and if they again fall in January, it will be almost impossible for men or operators to work and make any money. Already some collieries in Northumberland County are working on half time, and others are idle altogether. This is the case, to some extent, in all the regions, and is the cause of the smaller shipments. The Board of Arbitration of the Lehigh region met on Wednesday at Hazleton, and unanimously agreed that the rate of wages of the present year should be continued for 1872. The shipments will not foot up as much as we hoped for this year. Had the Lehigh Valley Railroad carried as much as it did last year, we would have had a large increase, as the Lehigh & Susquehanna will have transported up to the close of next week 400,000 tons more than last year, which is largely in excess of any previous season.

E. P. Baker & Co. of New York, write as follows, under date of Dec. 23, 1871:

"The exports of breadstuffs to Europe for the week ending last night are as follows:

"Total shipment of wheat to Europe, 44,863 bu (72,380 bu less than last week). Liverpool, 8,465 bu; London, 12,150 bu; Bristol, 7,363 bu; Lisbon, 16,865 bu.

"Total corn, 263,053 bu (54,294 bu less than last week). Liverpool, 164,001 bu; London, 8,921 bu; Gloucester, 27,349 bu; Cork, for orders, 17,041 bu; Bremen, 8,404 bu; Hamburg, 11,638 bu; Stettin, 4,711 bu.

"Total flour, 4,073 brls (3,339 brls less than last week). Liverpool, 1,361 brls; London, 449 brls; Glasgow, 2,243 brls; Bristol, 126 brls."

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was very little doing. Wheat was dull, closing at $1.19 1-8a1.19 1-4, seller January. Corn was quiet at 40c cash, and 40 3-8c for January.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Daily Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.

BUTTER—The market for this article is without change in any important particular. The demand for good to choice qualities continues steadily fair, and with continued light receipts, prices are easily sustained. In low grades there is but a limited movement, and the weakness that has prevailed for some time past is still a feature of the market. Some sales have recently been effected as low as 8a9c. We quote: Choice dairy, 20a25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14a17c; common grades, 8a12c.

BAGGING—There are no new features to note in this market. The demand is light and prices rule steady and uniform. We quote: Stark, 38c; Ontario, 36 1-2c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17a19c; wool sacks, 67c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Business is fairly active, and the annexed quotations are firmly sustained: Stucco, $2.75a3.00; New York stucco, casting, [illegible]; superfine do, [illegible]; cement, [illegible]; Rosendale cement, [illegible]; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, [illegible]; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, [illegible]; building brick, $12.00a15.00; fire clay, [illegible] per brl.

BEANS—Are in good request at $1.75a2.25 for common to good medium, and at $2.50a2.65 for good to choice navies.

BROOM CORN—Is dull. We quote: Poor brush, $90.00a100.00 per ton; medium do, at $120.00a140.00; very choice at $150.00a180.00; and choice hurl, $180.00a200.00.

COOPERAGE—Is steady, and in fair demand. We quote: Pork brls, $2.20a2.25; lard tcs, $2.50a2.55 for wood, and $2.25a2.30 for iron hooped packages; beef tcs, $2.10a2.20; whiskey brls, $2.00a2.25; flour brls, 50a55c. Staves and headings at $18.00a19.00 for pork, and $25.00a27.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—Trade continues dull and values remain nominally unchanged. Prime factory is being held with firmness, but the poorer sorts are offering at a slight concession. We make no change in our quotations: New York factory, genuine, 15 1-2a16c; do imitation, 14 1-2a15c; Western factory, 13a15c; Ohio factory, 14a15c.

COAL—During the past week prices for anthracite have undergone a further advance of $1.00 per ton. Soft coals remain unchanged. There was a fair demand to-day, and the market was firm at the following quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50a13.00; Lackawanna, $11.00a12.00; Erie, 10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were higher. Fresh offerings were not numerous, and there were ready buyers at 28a30c. Preserved eggs were quoted dull at 20a22c.

FRUITS—DRIED—There was comparatively little doing in domestic assortments, and the market for such exhibited less strength, but for foreign fruits there was a fairly active inquiry, and former rates were firmly adhered to. We quote: Dates, 9 1-2a10c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, [illegible]; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12 1-2a13c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, $3.00a3.10; do new, $3.95a4.10; blackberries, 15 1-2a16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 38a40c; peaches, pared, 20a24c; peaches, halves, 8a10c; currants, 10 1-2a11 1-2c; apples, new, Southern, 8a9c; do new Western, 9a10c; do new Michigan, 10a11c.

FISH—The fish trade was very quiet throughout the past week, but the moderate character of the stocks, together with the late advance in freights, caused a firmer feeling, and prices have been well sustained all around. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00a5.25; No. 2, $4.75a5.00; trout, $4.50a4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50a1.60; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Prices range about the same as on the date of our last review. There is only a moderate inquiry, and prices rule firm, as follows: Apples, from store, $2.00a2.50; cranberries, $9.00a11.00 for wild, and $13.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00a7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, $13.00a14.00.

GROCERIES—The past week has been a quiet one in this trade, and values have undergone very few changes. The stocks are in good working order, and the general market rules steady at the subjoined quotations:

CANDLES—Star, 19a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21a22c; choice do, 22a23c; O. G. Java, 26a28c; Singapore, 25 1-2a26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2a25 1-2c; Maracaibo, 23a24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; A sugar, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; B do, 12 1-2a12 3-8c; XC do, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; C do, 12a12 1-8c; choice brown, 10 3-4a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; New Orleans, [illegible]; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, [illegible]; Porto Rico molasses, [illegible]; good sugar-house syrup, [illegible]; extra, [illegible]; choice silver drips, extra fine, [illegible]; New Orleans, [illegible].

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 18a19c; cassia, [illegible]; pepper, 22 1-2a23c; nutmegs, $1.20a1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, [illegible]; standard [illegible]; German mottled, [illegible]; erasive, [illegible]; brown Windsor, [illegible]; palm, [illegible].

STARCH—Gloss, [illegible]; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common [illegible].

HAY—Prices range substantially the same as on the rate of our last review, though under an increased supply the market is less firm. There is a good demand for shipment, but the scarcity of cars prevents any considerable outward movement. The local demand is moderate. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50a15.00; do loose pressed, $13.00a14.00; prairie, pressed, [illegible]. On wagons—Timothy, loose, $13.00a14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, [illegible] according to distance.

HIDES—The feeling of weakness recently developed in this market is still prevalent. The stocks are steadily accumulating, and unless the demand speedily improves a lower range of prices may be looked for. The following are the current rates: Green salted cured, light, 11 1-2c; do heavy, 10 1-2c; part cured, 10a10c; green frozen, 9 1-2a10c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 18a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 50a60c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—There were no changes of importance in this market. The demand continues steadily fair, and former rates are firmly adhered to. We repeat our list as follows:

Bar iron	[illegible]
Horse-shoe iron	[illegible]
Heavy band	[illegible]
Hoop and light band	[illegible]
Oval	[illegible]
Round and square	[illegible]
Half oval and half round	[illegible]
Russia iron, perfect	[illegible]
Russia No. 1, stained	[illegible]
Sheet iron, Juniata	[illegible]
Sheet iron, common	[illegible]
Sheet iron, galvanized	[illegible]
Sheet iron, charcoal	[illegible]
Norway nailrods	[illegible]
Plow steel, German	[illegible]
Jenks' plow steel	[illegible]
Bessemer plow steel	[illegible]
Spring and tire steel	[illegible]

LEATHER—No new features have been developed in this market. Domestic leather remains firm and some descriptions are tending higher. Imported goods are easy. A fairly active business is doing at the following quotations:

HEMLOCK—City harness, [illegible]; country harness, [illegible]; country harness, [illegible]; kip, per lb, [illegible]; city upper, No. 1, per ft, [illegible]; country upper, No. 1, [illegible]; upper, No. 2, per ft, [illegible]; country upper, [illegible]; collar, per ft, [illegible]; calf, city, [illegible]; calf, country, [illegible]; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, [illegible]; rough upper, 14 to 19 lbs, [illegible]; rough upper, damaged, [illegible]; Buffalo slaughter sole, [illegible].

OAK—Slaughter sole, [illegible]; Philadelphia sole, [illegible]; harness, per lb, [illegible]; kip, light, [illegible]; kip, No. 1, medium, [illegible]; kip, heavy, [illegible]; American calf, 22 lbs, [illegible]; French calf, 20 lbs, [illegible]; French calf, 26 lbs, [illegible]; French kip, 90 to 100 lbs, [illegible]; French calf, Jourdan, per doz [illegible]; French calf, Jodot, [illegible].

LUMBER—Is in less active demand, but the market is firm, especially on common grades. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	42.00
Third clear, thick	40.00a43.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	[illegible]
Common siding	20.00a22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed second	[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00a40.00
A stock boards	30.00a35.00
B stock boards	25.00a28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00a22.00
Fencing	20.00a22.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a26.00
Pickets, square	18.00a20.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	18.00a20.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50a 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $2.62 1-2a3.00 for A or Star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues steadily active, and the market remains firm for all articles in the list. We quote:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $13.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 40c; small pigs tin, 40c; bar tin, 37c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin copper, 36c.

ZINC—First quality, cask 11 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 12c; slab zinc, 9c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 13 1-2c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 16c; full bundle 20 per cent.

NAILS—The demand is still liberal, and prices are being held with decided firmness at $4.50 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg $7.25; blue 3d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—The oil trade has not improved perceptibly, and with the exception of turpentine, which is firmer and higher, the general market is rather easier. We now quote: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75a75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil 90a95c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 78c.

POTATOES—Have ruled comparatively steady at about last week's prices, sales making, from store, at 90ca$1.00 for common mixed, and at $1.10a1.20 for good to choice straight lots.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Business is dull at unchanged prices. We quote:

LEADS.

St. Louis Lead & Oil Co., strictly pure	$11.50
Beymer, Bauman & Co., strictly pure	11.50
D. B. Shipman, strictly pure	11.50
John F. Weare, strictly pure	11.50
Railroad Colors	11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.0
American	12.5
Snow white	11.0

COLORS.

Rochelle ochre	4.50a5.00
English Ven red	3.50a4.00
English orange mineral	14.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00a4.50
Whiting	2.50

PIG IRON—This market continues active and firm. There was no change in values during the past week, the following being the ruling prices:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$48.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	48.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	48.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	47.00
No. 1 Lake Superior, best	48.00
No. 1 Lake Superior, fair	42.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	46.00
No. 1 Missouri	42.00
No. 1 Hanging Rock	45.00

PAPER—Book and print paper are still very firm, the supply being light. Common wrapping is plenty and steady. We quote: News, 13 1-2a14c; book, [illegible]; [illegible] wrapping, 3 1-4c.

PAPER STOCK—Is in moderate request at unchanged prices. We quote: Cotton rags, mixed, 3 1-4c; all cotton, mixed, 4 1-4c; woolen rags, 1 3-4c; woolen rags, soft, 7 1-2c; manilla rope, 4 1-2c; sacking, 3 1-4a3 1-2c.

POULTRY—Is firm, and prices well maintained. We quote: turkeys at 14a17c, the bulk of sales at 16c; chickens, $2.50a3.50 for fair to choice; dressed geese at $9.00a13.00; prairie chickens dull at $6.00, with no shipping demand, and quail scarce at $2.00.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were very quiet at unchanged prices. Timothy sold at $2.85a3.00. Clover was quoted at $6.00a6.25.

TEAS—Common grades were quoted easier, but for choice the market ruled firm at former rates. Prices range as follows: Young hyson, common to fair 60a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.25a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a90c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 90ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; good to choice do, 80a90c; Oolong, 50a55c; good, [illegible]; choice to extra, 90a1.25.

TOBACCO—A moderate demand exists at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 85ca$1.00; choice, 65a80c; common, 60a70c.

SMOKING—Extra, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; common stems, 22a24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90a95c; half bright, 70a80c; black round, 55a60c.

WOOD—The demand is light at the following quotations: Beech, $11.50a12.00; maple, $12.50a13.00; hickory, $13.50; slabs, [illegible], delivered.

WOOL—The offerings are not equal to the demand, which continues active, and prices are decidedly firm. We quote:

Washed, fine condition	[illegible]
Washed, medium condition	[illegible]
Washed, coarse condition	[illegible]
Unwashed, fine condition	30a40c
Unwashed, medium condition	[illegible]
Unwashed, coarse condition	[illegible]
Tub-washed, prime condition	75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	[illegible]

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, [illegible] less; burry and cotted wool, [illegible] less.

RAIL FREIGHTS—The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and Grain, common.	Grain in bulk.	Salted bulk meats.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phila. and Balt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal and Prescott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunkirk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Saginaw, Bay City and W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newark, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston, S. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	304	5,240	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week before last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CATTLE—The influence of light receipts was visible yesterday and to-day in the increased firmness manifested by all classes of operators. Only 312 head have arrived since Saturday last, and with a very fair attendance of buyers the competition proved sufficiently active to enable sellers to work up prices to the extent of 15a25c per 100 lbs on nearly all descriptions. The fresh receipts were only 304 head, all of which were picked up early, at the advance, sales making at [illegible] for common to good stockers; at [illegible] for common to good butchers' stuff; at [illegible] for fair to good shipping beeves; and at [illegible] for choice smooth, well-fatted steers averaging from 1,250 to 1,450 lbs. The market closed firm.

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	$5.50a6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00a5.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.25a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75a3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.25a2.50

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts since Saturday reached only 8,000, against 23,119 for the same period last week, and 43,794 week before last. Yesterday the market was active and higher, the pens being cleared at 15c advance [illegible] $4.25a4.50, but to-day [illegible] extremely slow, and light as was the supply, holders were barely able to sustain the advance. The market closed dull at $3.90a4.00 for common, $4.10a4.20 for medium, and at $4.25a4.35 for good to choice. A few extra brought $4.40a4.45.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Were scarce and higher. There were free buyers at $3.25a4.00 for common; at $4.25a4.75 for medium, and at $5.00a5.50 for good to choice.

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

The past week has been a quiet one so far as the jobbing trade was concerned, but the movement has been quite as large as is usually witnessed at this season of the year, and in sympathy with the market for the raw materials the prevalent feeling, both for cotton and woolen goods, is decidedly firm. No improvement in the demand is looked for until the 1st of January, as buyers are now preparing for the inventory of stocks. With the exception of a 1-2c advance in two or three brands of sheetings, prices are the same as on the date of our last report. We quote:

PRINTS—Merrimac D, 11 1-2c; Merrimac W, 12c; Cocheco, 12c; Pacific, 11 1-2c; Garner's, 11c; Sprague's, 11c; Dunnell's, 11 1-2c; Manchester, 11 1-2c; Arnold's, 9 1-2c; Lancaster, 11c; Richmond, 11 1-2c; American, 11 1-2c; Mourning, 11c; Allen's, 11 1-2c; Gloucester, 11 1-2c; Freeman's, 9 1-2c; Wamsutta, 8 1-2c; Columbia, 7 1-2c; Allen's Pink, 12c; Richmond's Pink, 12c.

GINGHAMS—Lancaster, 15c; Clinton, 10 1-2c; Amoskeag, 15c; Manchester, 12 1-2c; Bensons, 11 1-2c; Gloucester, 11 1-2c.

BROWN SHEETINGS—Stark, 4-4, 13c; Appleton, 4-4, 13 1-2c; American, 12 1-2c; Medford, 4-4, 12 1-2c; Nashua E, 13c; Nashua E, 15c; Indian Head, 4-4, 13 1-2c; Cabot A, 4-4, 13 1-2c; Atlantic A, 4-4, 13 1-2c; Amoskeag A, 13c; Pepperell N, 10 1-2c; Anchor A, 11 1-2c; Great Falls J, 11 1-2c; Great Falls S, 10 1-2c; Indian Orchard A, 12 1-2c; Salmon Falls 4-4, 12c; Standard XX, 13c; Agawam F, 4-4, 11c; Appleton D, 4-4, 11 1-2c; Illinois A, 4-4, 11c; Swift River 4-4, 10 1-2c; Napoleon, 9c; Pepperell E, 13 1-2c; Pepperell R, 12 1-2c; Pepperell O, 11 1-2c; Boott Mills H, 9c; Boott Mills O, 10c; Boott Mills S, 12 1-2c; Western World, 10 1-2c; Arkwright, 11 1-2c; Portsmouth P, 8 1-2c; Quaker, 9 1-2c; Pacific, 13c; Kansas, 11c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS—New York mills 4-4, 21c; Wamsutta, 4-4, 20c; Bates XX 4-4, 17 1-2c; White Rock 4-4, 16 1-2c; Hill's 4-4, 16c; Hill's 7-8, 14 1-2c; Masonville 4-4, 17 1-2c; Bay Mills 4-4, 17 1-2c; Androscoggin 4-4, 16 1-2c; Androscoggin 7-8, 14c; Langdon 7-8, 13 1-2c; Langdon 4-4, 14 1-2c; Red Bank 7-8, 11c; Red Bank 4-4, 13c; Lonsdale, 17c; Wambeck, 13c; Canoe 4-4, 17 1-2c; Slatersville, 7-8, 11c; New Jersey 4-4, 12 1-2c; Blackstone, 15c; Ballou & Son 4-4, 12 1-2c; Ballou & Son 7-8, 12c; Forestdale 15c; Fruit of the Loom, 17c.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 22.

We have had a dull market this week, and light deliveries. Farm dairies have come in quite sparingly, owing partly to the cold, stormy weather, but mostly to the falling off in make. The delivery of farm dairies has been no more in the aggregate than 150 boxes, and the sales on these ranged from 9c to 10c. We heard of one or two lots which brought a fraction above the last figure, but the price paid cannot be quoted as market rates. A considerable number of factorymen were present, but there was a falling off in buyers. The offering of factories were not generally taken, as the views of holders were considerably above those of buyers. Considerable cheese was shipped by the factories to New York, in their own name, there to be held for the present. The Cold Brook sold for 11c, and the Henderson Home at 10 3-4c; and there were the range of prices. Butter has fallen off in delivery this week, and the quality offered has been quite ordinary. From 25c to 27c was paid for fair lots, but fancy is worth a trifle more.

The weather has been cold and blustering, with a heavy fall of snow during the early part of the week.

THE STORM.

At Detroit.

From the Detroit Free Press, Dec. 23.

During the prevalence of the fierce gale on Saturday evening one of the huge chimneys of the Biddle House was blown down, and, falling upon the roof, went crashing through with a noise that was heard all over the block. Tearing its way through the room of one of the servant girls named Mary Fitzgerald, it reached the linen-room below, thence into the ordinary, and so on down to the engine-room, where the progress of the mass was stopped by the solid earth. The young woman Fitzgerald was carried along with the bricks, broken timbers and other *debris*, including a stove, falling nearly fifty feet. The bulk of the ruins reached the basement in advance of her, therefore her fall was somewhat broken, nevertheless she was wedged in so tightly that it was some time before she could be rescued. Dr. Book was summoned, and upon an examination of her injuries found that no bones had been fractured. She had a severe scalp wound and a cut of considerable magnitude on one temple. Her face, body and limbs were bruised, cut and torn in a shocking manner, but it is believed that her wounds will not prove fatal. The engineer, Charles Gates, was setting within a foot of where the mass struck at the moment the crash came, and was the first to hear the girl scream, but for the moment he was so blinded with dust and bewildered with the extraordinary visitation as not to be able to readily comprehend what had occurred.

About half-past 4 o'clock a terrific gust of wind caught the roof of the Republic Brewery, on Elmwood avenue, and wrenched it off as though it had been paper. The brick walls of the upper story tumbled in at the same moment, instantly killing a man named Ernst Miller, and seriously injuring one Jacobs, a brewer. Miller's body was subsequently taken out of the ruins and carried to his late residence at 149 Elmwood avenue. Coroner Gnau empanelled a jury, and an inquest will be held next Tuesday.

The livery stable owned by Daniel Connor, on Jefferson avenue, between Cass and First streets, also suffered severely. The brick front was blown down, filling the sidewalk with *debris*, and creating a neighborhood panic, but happily no person was injured by the occurrence.

At St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 24.

One of the wildest storms which has visited our city for months came upon us early yesterday, with a dash and an unheralded whirl. The wind, from about half past 8 until 10 in the morning, was terrific, and considerable damage was occasioned.

While the wind was at its height the fast-lines at the Spruce street ferry broke loose. Two ferryboats were unlading at the time, and before any warning could be given a couple of coal wagon teams fell into the water. One horse and one mule were saved, and the others drowned. At the same time the Illinois wharf boat broke loose, with the steamer City of Pekin, and a part of the staging of the wharf was lost. Great excitement was caused while the men were trying to draw the wharf to the bank after it broke loose, and were working at a crank, they were compelled to let go their hold. The machine struck a man named Courad on the head, and two severe cuts were inflicted. He was taken to a drug store, where his injuries were dressed.

Among other accidents and incidents, it may be mentioned that there were blown down: The wall of a new brick building on the southeast corner of Twelfth street and Clark avenue, the gable end of J. C. Kelly's house on the southwest corner of Thomas street and Webster avenue, damage about $300; the front gable of D. Anderson's house, No., 3202 Easton avenue; the chimney on Mr. John J. Fitzwilliam's house, No. 322, on Sheridan avenue. A fifty-foot sign of the Atlas Mutual Insurance Company went crashing into a fruit-stand near the Post Office, causing some damage and considerable fright. The chimneys at Trinity chapel, corner of Lucas place, were sadly demoralized, and in the vicinity of Twentieth street considerable damage was done, and Mr. John C. Vogel had one side blown out of his house at 2107 Wash street, the roof was blown entirely off.

The roof of a house on the north side of Washington avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, was blown in, and one corner of a house, No. 2401 Wash street, was blown almost entirely away.

The flagstaff of the Lyon engine house was broken off by the wind and carried some distance from the place.

A chimney on the house of Mr. Moffett, No. 2302 Gamble avenue, was blown down.

It was rumored that the costly new house of Mr. J. Mulhall, on Morgan street and Grand avenue, had been injured by the roof being carried away.

A dwelling house situated on the northwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Bernard street, occupied by Joshua Johnson, had the gable end blown down. Damage, $150. The chimneys at 2301 Clark avenue, and 2802 Olive street, No. 2113 and 2115 Pine street, were also blown down. The large smoke stack of Schaffer's soap factory, Twentieth and Washington avenue, was broken in two, and the roof and a portion of the south wall damaged.

One of the walls of the Whitman agricultural works, northeast corner of Eighth and Clark avenue, was demolished and part of it fell on the roof of a pattern shop in which two men were at work. They ran out of the place and saved their lives. The damage amounted to $300.

The chimney and a portion of the north wall of Father O'Brien's residence, near the corner of Eleventh and Jefferson street, was blown down. Damage $75. It fell on the roof of an adjoining house occupied by Mr. Haas, breaking $60 worth of furniture and damaging the house to the extent of $75.

The chimney of Mark's grocery store, Broadway and Webster street, and a chimney on Broadway and Chambers street, were carried away.

The north wall of Wisconsin House, No. 2309 Broadway, was blown down, doing an injury to the building of $1,500. Mr. Daniel Mayland is the owner. An adjoining house, occupied by Charles Obert as a tin store, was injured by the falling wall to the extent of $1,000. There was no one hurt.

Loss more or less serious was also occasioned at the following places: 1516 North Seventeenth street; No. 2807 Broadway, and adjoining house; Wm. Schoenbeck's grocery store, Ninth and Wright streets; No. 1813 North Tenth street; Ernst Doctor's House, No. 2611 North Ninth street; J. C. Miller's house, No. 828 North Market street; Mr. Ernst's, No. 1514 North Seventeenth street; No. 3713 Broadway, occupied by Mrs. Withaupt as a tobacco store, damaged to the amount of $300. Two houses adjoining, owned by Charles Crowe, damaged to the amount of $1,000. The residence of Mr. John Wolff, No. 3503 Bellefontaine road, house of Mrs. Oromlin, No. 1525 Salisbury street; residence of Richard Hospys, Seventeenth and Salisbury; residence of John Hickman, Thirteenth and Newhouse avenue; the Laclede Rolling Mill on Main and Ferry streets; Mr. Hood's residence, No. 1300 Madison street, and the residence of Daniel Shaw, at Bissel's Point, a house owned by Fred. Benneman on Sixteenth and Farrar, the north fence enclosing the fair grounds, and many other sheds, &c., were blown down by the wind, and there was some apprehension that the Fourth District Police Station would be demolished, as it rocked considerably. It still stands, however.

The scene along the levee for the time being beggared description, and there were well-founded apprehensions of danger to the boats. The City of Alton was sent across the river by the gale, but was not damaged. Two ladies were knocked down by the falling of a large fence near Main and Biddle streets, and one of them was rather badly injured. The instances of damage to property were almost innumerable, though in most of them the loss sustained was comparatively slight.

The latest about Alexis is that he prefers brunettes.

—The library of the late Jared Sparks is to be sold at auction in Boston, Feb. 6.

—Mrs. Freeborn, of Newport, Rhode Island, who, in attempting to seat herself upon a chair missed the same and fell to the floor, several weeks since, fracturing her thigh, died from the effects of the injury on the 16th inst. Her age was 84 years.

SEWING MACHINES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

THE

WILLCOX & GIBBS

Sewing Machine Co.

Having established a Branch Office in this city, respectfully invite the public to call and examine their

IMPROVED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

As such it has no competitor. It is simple in its construction, and can be readily understood and operated by a child. It requires but one foot to operate it, and runs so easily that it is in no way injurious even to the most delicate. The medical faculty at large recommend this above all others. It runs the fastest, being capable of making, by steam, three thousand stitches per minute. It is also capable of doing a greater variety of work than any other, viz., plain stitching in the finest lawns to the heaviest beaver overcoats (boot and shoe makers use it), all width hems, felling, tucking, ruffling, puffing, gathering, and sewing on at the same time, box-plaiting, hemming, and sewing on lace at the same time, hemstitching, embroidering, braiding, quilting, cording, binding, etc, etc. A reliable evidence of its superiority is the fact that those who lost their Willcox & Gibbs by the fire are invariably replacing them with the same, while many who lost those of other makes are also replacing them with a Willcox & Gibbs. All who lost machines by the late conflagration are requested to call before buying; by so doing none will regret it. We sell on monthly instalments. We take other machines as part pay for ours. We keep

Brooks' Celebrated Glace Cotton, &c.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO.,

578 Wabash-av.,

CORNER TWELFTH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,

243 & 245 West Madison-st.,

THOMPSON'S BLOCK.

To close the year, will offer the remaining stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Many goods bought expressly for Christmas arriving late, will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE to close.

Shall offer, as a specialty, one case double chain

FRENCH POPLINS,

28 inches wide, at $1.75 per yard; cheap at $2.25; well worthy the attention of purchasers.

NUBIAS, SCARFS, ETC.

Burkitt & Sutton,

253 W. Madison-st.

A Full line of Nubias, Scarfs, Hoods, Men's Cardigan Jackets, Slipper Patterns, Ottomans, Pin Cushions, Towel Racks, and Embroideries. A new article in EMBROIDERED WHITE SILK CUSHIONS never shown in Chicago. Also a complete line of Boys', Misses', Ladies' and Men's Hosiery; Scotch Plaids and English Balmorals, extra lengths. A handsome assortment of Holiday Presents.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

All persons having adjusted claims growing out of the Chicago conflagration against the NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY must call at the Company's Office, 213 East Madison-st. All those having unadjusted claims will please call, have them adjusted, and receive their pay. For the reason that after a few days the Adjusters will be disbanded, and claimants will have to go to New York.

C. M. PATCH, Adjuster.

BRICK.

BRICKS.

I am receiving daily a first-class quality of Common and Pressed Brick, both red and cream-colored, which I will sell at market rates. Parties in the country having brick for sale, will please address me at 103 South Clinton-st.

JOSEPH M. LYONS.

REFERENCES—Merrill Ladd, Banker, Evanston; City National Bank, Chicago; H. W. Hinsdale, capitalist, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

COUNTY ORDERS CASHED.

APPLY TO

A. C. GREENEBAUM,

46 West Randolph-st.,

UP STAIRS.

GUNS, ETC.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND SPORTING GOODS.

EDWIN THOMAS, JR.,

Formerly of South Clark-st. has now a good stock of Breech-Loading Shot Guns, and everything in that line. REPAIRS NEATLY DONE.

133 West Randolph-st.

CHROMOS.

CHROMOS.

The finest assortment in the city, at POSTLEWAIT'S, 381 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BARRY & CUSHING,

House and Sign Painting,

and dealers in Paints, Oils, and Glass, have removed to their OLD STAND,

145 STATE-ST., NEAR MADISON-ST.

S. S. BARRY. N. S. CUSHING. GEORGE BARRY.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Claims.

[illegible], of Chicago. Assets, $1,000,000; losses only $532,000. Claims collected in full. State, of Chicago, and Garden City policies bought. Full information as to all insolvent companies.

SHUFELDT & BALL,

Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FIELD,

LEITER & CO.

will, during the balance of this week, close out their Holiday Goods at very low prices, and offer great inducements in Silks, Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs., Linens, Furnishing Goods, Cloaks, Furs, Shawls, etc., etc., preparatory to annual inventory.

State & Twentieth-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Have Just Published.

EVA'S ADVENTURES IN SHADOW-LAND.

BY MARY D. NAUMAN.

Author of "Sidney Elliott," "Twisted Threads," etc.

ILLUSTRATED.

16mo. Extra Cloth. $1.25.

A peculiarly fascinating fairy story, which cannot fail to please the young folks. Eva's wonderful adventures are told in a charming style, and are tastefully and appropriately illustrated.

SEVEN DECADES OF THE UNION.

THE HUMANITIES AND MATERIALISM,

Illustrated by a memoir of John Tyler, with reminiscences of some of his great contemporaries.

THE TRANSITION STATE OF THIS NATION;

Its Dangers and Their Remedy.

BY HON. HENRY A. WISE.

Crown 8vo. Extra Cloth. $2.00.

THE COIN BOOK.

Comprising a History of Coinage; a Synopsis of the Mint Laws of the United States; List of Current Gold and Silver Coins; a Dictionary of Coins, Ancient and Modern, together with other valuable and interesting matter. Illustrated with engravings of the principal coins.

8vo. Extra Cloth. $2.50.

For sale by booksellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

CLOTHING.

THE GREAT

WARDROBE

We have this day reduced the price of all Winter Goods fifteen and twenty per cent.

All reductions in price, advertised by us, are genuine, as an inspection will prove.

MABLEY & HULL,

122 West Madison.

STOVES.

LARGE SIZE

BRILLIANT

BASE-BURNERS

The most powerful Heater in market for large rooms, Stores, Halls, &c.,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. F. RATHBONE & CO.,

30 and 32 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL BY

T. B. & H. M. SEAVEY, cor. State and Randolph-sts.

MERWIN CHURCH, 122 State-st.

RUBEL BROS., 192 West Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

A Grand Opportunity to Make Money!

The advertiser, having the misfortune of losing his manufactory by the late great fire, and impaired his capital to such extent, offers for sale one branch of his business, which has been carried on by him during the last five years in a lucrative manner, yielding a clear profit of 30 per cent at wholesale. The demand is large, and constantly increasing. Sales exclusively for cash. An enterprising person, with sufficient capital, will find employment for 50 to 100 hands. The above statements will be clearly shown upon examination to be NO HUMBUG, but a reality. Persons wanting business will find this an opportunity that seldom occurs, and worth their especial attention. Terms reasonable. Address B G, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

TO RENT.

Storage 60x60 feet, at 51 Market-st. Inquire of WILLIAM DEWAR, on the premises.

HOTELS.

NEW HOTEL!

The UNION PARK HOTEL, 521 West Madison-st., will be opened to the public January 1, 1872. New house and new furniture complete. Madison-st. cars and omnibuses pass the door every 3 minutes. Terms, $2.50 per day. MRS. H. S. JAGGAR & CO., Prop's.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Seaverns, Updike & Co., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.

Chicago, Dec. 11, 1871.

[illegible] SEAVERNS,
[illegible] UPDIKE,
C. M. UPDIKE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business under the firm name of Updike & Co.

Chicago, Dec. 12, 1871.

[illegible] UPDIKE,
[illegible] UPDIKE.

GENERAL NOTICES.

WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 West Randolph-st., on TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1872, at [illegible].

W. H. OVINGTON, Secretary.

Photographers' Relief Fund

ready for distribution. Those needing assistance please apply by letter, or in person, to the following Committee:

J. BATTERSBY, 221 West Madison-st.
A. HALL, 217 West Madison-st.
G. A. DOUGLASS, 261 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

German Black Lead,

In port and to arrive, 200 Casks Double Hammer Amalia Brand, in lots to suit purchasers, very low. NEW YORK BLACK LEAD WORKS, Importers, 172 Forsyth-st., New York.

Fresh Vaccine Virus.

GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists,

57 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

LOST.

LOST BOY—FOUR YEARS OLD,

From No. 12 Dussold-st., Dec. 3, black cap, black pants, and red jacket. Any person having or knowing him will please return him to his parents. JOHN FOUTS, No. 12 Dussold-st., Chicago, West Side.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

JANUARY 1, 1872.

NEW GOODS

FOR

New Year's Gifts.

We are receiving daily, by express, NEW STOCK, in all departments.

Customers have the benefit of our immense WHOLESALE STOCK.

N. MATSON & CO.,

481 Wabash-av.,

COR. ELDRIDGE-COURT.

WATCHES.

MARION

U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)

WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS,

GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 Wabash-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Union Park Congregational Church.

SHALL WE ANNEX

San Domingo?

The question viewed historically, geographically and politically, by

FRED DOUGLASS,

NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Horton's Library, 427 West Lake-st.; the West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; and Streit's Drug Store, 30 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

CHRISTMAS WEEK!

Grand Spectacular Drama of the

MISTLETOE BOUGH!

Glorious Comedy of

UNCLE SAM.

Matinees—Christmas Day, Wednesday and Saturday.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

Wyndham Comedy Company.

Caste! Caste! Caste!

Secure your seats to avoid the rush. Tickets for sale at Cobb, Andrews & Co.'s, and all the hotels.

The Young People's Association

OF

PLYMOUTH CHURCH

Announce a Grand

Organ Recital and Concert

At Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash-av and Eldridge-court, on Thursday evening, Dec. 28, 1871. Mr. F. V. FLAGLER, Organist. Mrs. BREWER, Mrs. SWALLOW, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. RICKEY, Vocalists.

Tickets, 50 cents.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Union Park Congregational Church.

BUY TICKETS AT ONCE FOR

FRED DOUGLASS'

NEW LECTURE ON

"SANTO DOMINGO,"

Friday Evening, Dec. 29.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Horton's Library, 427 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and at Streit's Drug Store, 30 West Madison-st.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

Billy Manning's Minstrels!

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES—Saturday afternoon and evening.

The Greatest Bill ever offered!

Tickets for sale at Cobb & Andrews', Frank Munroe's and all the hotels.

BURLINGTON HALL,

Corner of State and Sixteenth-sts.

GRAND CONCERT by the GREAT VIENNA

Lady Orchestra!

TO-NIGHT.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,

Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

MANAGER........................S. MYERS.

The Great Arlington Minstrels!

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FIRST WEEK OF

DIVORCE, DIVORCE, DIVORCE,
DIVORCE, DIVORCE, DIVORCE.

Matinees Christmas and Saturday Afternoon. Monday evening, Jan. 1, NEW YEAR'S CALLS. Prices, 75c, 50c. Matinee, 50c, 25c.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Christmas Week

At the Red Front Auction House. Sales of

Boots and Shoes

ON WEDNESDAY,

DRY GOODS

ON THURSDAY,

At the RED FRONT Auction House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

The Year is Closing,

and with it we must close the accounts of all consignors. We shall, therefore, on

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

sell any and all remaining lots of

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

RUBBERS,

which will contain a good assortment of STAPLE GOODS, there being

SIX HUNDRED CASES TO CLOSE OUT.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.

Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

OUR REGULAR SALE

OF

Dress Goods,

Satinets, Cassimeres, Checks, and Linings, large line of Knit Goods, Undershirts, and Drawers, Notions, &c.,

Is postponed from TUESDAY to

THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Inquiries and Answers—Swelling in a Horse's Leg—An Erroneous Supposition—An Obstinate Wart in a Bad Place.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 23.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Before this reaches the reader, I shall have changed my residence from Champaign, Ill., to Manhattan, Kan., and, therefore, have to request the readers of THE TRIBUNE to address in future their inquiries about veterinary matters, and letters relating to "The Field and Stable," to "Veterinarian, Manhattan, Kan."

SWELLING IN A HORSE'S LEG.

SALEM, Dec. 14, 1871.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a four-year-old colt that ran away last October and received a severe cut just above the frog on the left heel. It was also badly bruised. The leg immediately swelled, and is slightly swelled yet. I thought, as soon as I began exercising her, the swelling would leave the leg. The wound has only been healed about two weeks; but, since I thought it would answer to do so, I have given her exercise nearly every day, without any beneficial result. As soon as she remains standing for one or two hours, the swelling returns. I have used a solution of salt and water; also a liniment recommended by a farmer in this vicinity; but they have both failed to do any visible good. As it is a valuable mare, I would like to remove the swelling, as it will spoil her sale. Any information that you can give will be gladly received. Yours truly,

JAMES H. WESLEY.

P. S.—The swelling in the hind leg extends from the fetlock to the gambrel joint.

Answer to James H. Wesley.—If your horse had been rationally treated from the beginning, that obstinate swelling might have been prevented altogether. Such a case requires judicious bandaging from the very beginning till some time after the wounds and bruises have been healed. A well-applied bandage, in the first place, prevents the deposition of copious exudation in the areolar tissues; and, secondly, gives support, to a great extent, to the veins and lymphatic vessels, which have to absorb the swelling—that is, the deposits of exudation. But, instead of aiding nature by a proper use of bandages such a case is frequently made worse by the application of straps and irritating liniments, which latter generally cause still more inflammation, whereby the amount of exudation deposited in the tissues of the leg is considerably increased, instead of being diminished, while a well-put-on bandage,—of course, bandaging has to be commenced with at the foot, with the lowest point possible,—facilitates considerably the absorbing process, and the necessary moving upward of the exudation deposited in the lower parts of the limbs.

In your case, even now, after the wound has been healed, and the organic waste and repair have been reduced more or less, already, to their normal condition, gentle exercise during the daytime, and a bandage made of woolen flannel, sufficiently long, and about two inches and a half wide, put on in a proper way during the night, will do more than anything else toward removing the swelling which has been left behind. Still, it is rather doubtful whether it all can be removed; probably some will remain forever.

AN ERRONEOUS SUPPOSITION.

CLIFTON, Neb., Dec. 16, 1871.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: Last Spring my mare had a foal, and the colt seemed to be spry, and all right, but did not seem to suckle much. After it was about 36 hours old it grew dumpish, and appeared to be asleep, and weak. By handling it, it would apparently rouse up, and be spry for a minute or so; then it would grow dumpish again. I had the mare loose in a box-stall 16 by 14. The colt died in about 10 hours after I first noticed it. Since then, others have told me that it had no teeth, so that it could not suckle. If you can tell from my rough description, what the matter was, and will please answer through THE TRIBUNE, you will confer a favor on an old subscriber.

Yours, respectfully,

A. P. WILSON.

Answer to A. P. Wilson.—It is impossible to form a definite opinion as to what may have been the cause of death, from the simple fact that the colt grew weak and "dumpish," and died within ten hours. There are a great many possibilities. It may have been general weakness, or want of vitality, caused, maybe, by an imperfect development of one or more vital organs; for instance, a defective condition of the heart, especially of its valves—an occurrence which is not very rare. Still, one thing I can decide; that is, that the supposition of "the other" who told you that your colt could not suckle on account of having no teeth, is erroneous. Your colt had no use at all for teeth—not any more than a new-born babe. The first incisors appear, or rather cut through the gums, in the jaws of colts, either immediately before birth, or within eight or ten days afterward. If those who told you that your colt died from want of teeth will take upon themselves the trouble of examining the jaws of new-born colts, next spring, perhaps, they will find quite a number of healthy colts that are born without teeth.

AN OBSTINATE WART IN A BAD PLACE.

KANE, Ill., Dec. 16, 1871.

VETERINARIAN—SIR: I have a horse, 6 years old next spring, which has a very bad wart on the ankle-joint, the first joint from the hoof of the right hind leg. It has been coming since he was 2 years old. It first came about the size of a small hickorynut. It has now grown to the size of a large hen's egg. It is joined to his leg by a sort of neck, apparently about half the size of the wart. The outside of the wart is a raw sore. I suppose he gnaws it, as it bleeds a great deal. Will you inform me, through the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, how to kill it? Respectfully, F. J.

Answers to F. J.—I would advise you to call on your shoemaker, and to ask him to make you a good, strong, and firm "waxed end" (cobbler's thread); then to throw your horse, secure his legs, and put the middle of the "waxed end" around the peduncle, or neck of the wart, in the form of a double noose, that does not open after it has been drawn tight; then to pull with all your strength at both ends of the "waxed end," to each of which you may tie a small handle, so as to enable you to take a firmer hold and to draw the noose very tight. If the neck of the wart is a thin one, and if the noose has been put around the same exactly in the right place, you may succeed, by pulling with a sudden jerk, in removing the whole wart at once. In that case, however, you must be prepared beforehand so as to be able to stop the bleeding, which sometimes is rather profuse. You can stop it best by applying a little liquor ferri sesquichlorati. If the wart does not come off at once, you may put on an additional knot in your waxed end, so that the noose, which you have drawn as tight as possible, cannot loosen, and the wart will die, and will fall off within a short time, probably within a week or two. As soon as the wart has been removed thus, you have to secure your horse again, and to ascertain whether every particle of the wart has been taken off, or whether anything has been left behind. If the latter proves to be the case, you have to resort to an application of caustics. In your case a concentrated solution of corrosive sublimate in absolute alcohol (1:2), applied very carefully by means of a camel's hair pencil, may be the most advisable caustic. Such an application may also be necessary when the wart has come off at once. It has to be repeated once a day till the last remnant has been destroyed. The wound which will be produced by removing the wart must be carefully dressed twice a day, so as to ward off all external injurious influences. It may be best to bandage the whole part from the foot upward, for a good bandage will give the surest and best protection.

VETERINARIAN.

THE APIARY.

The Value of Small Swarms, and their Management—What to Do with Queenless Swarms—The Crisis of Bee-Culture.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Dec. 23.

On one or two occasions I have called the attention of the bee-keeper to the keeping of small swarms each by itself, rather than to put two or three of these light swarms into one, as is the usual practice. While it is true that a strong colony will stand more exposure than the weak ones, it does not follow that there is any great necessity for undue exposure. Suppose we have three weak swarms in the fall, it is better to give them a sheltered location, and keep them separate, than to put them all in one hive. We must bear in mind that the bees that are wintered over die very early in the spring; hence, the large number of old bees add nothing to the value of the swarm at the opening of spring; but it is the young bees, that have been hatched after the severe cold of winter is past, that give the greater value, and upon which depends the future of the swarm. We will suppose the hive has abundant empty cells for the reception of the eggs of the queen. As these begin to hatch in order, the young bees in turn care for the brood, which is thus brought forward as fast as required, and, when the spring is really open, the hive is full of young bees that have the summer before them. Such a swarm is, therefore, as valuable, or more so, than the hive that is filled with old bees, or those of last season. The object is, therefore, to take such care of all weak swarms, that, when the breeding season arrives, they will be ready to fill the combs with young brood.

These small swarms were not, all of them, weak small swarms in the beginning. Some of them came off strong at the start, but the honey crop failing for a time, the breeding of young bees became partly suspended, and the swarm was gradually reduced in numbers. It is difficult for one to realize the constant drain of life that there is on a swarm of bees. Every rain-storm, every high wind, the depredation of cannibal insects, and of insect-eating birds, make a constant drain on the numbers of these busy workers. Under ordinary conditions, it would appear impossible for them to struggle through and to maintain the unequal fight. For these reasons, we must study their habits, in order to be able to aid them against all untoward conditions that surround them. We have certainly made one step in the field of progress when we are able to care for the weak swarms, and to bring them through the cold of winter to the first bright days of spring, when the vernal flora begin to gladden the borders of the lawn. We may have given them sheets of comb taken from more fortunate swarms; we may have given them melted sugar; but we must have given them shelter from the storms and extreme cold of winter, or they would not be alive when the crocus or the daffodil sends up its tiny shoots, tipped with white, purple, or yellow.

This season has been so prolific in long-continued droughts in so many parts of the country, that it has tended to leave us a large number of weak swarms, that will require our best care to bring them through the winter; but we must bear in mind that all these swarms will fill up their number as soon as they reach the season of abundant food. It is well worth one's while to give them attention, for upon this will depend a good start for the coming season. Now is the time to look to this, and to be sure to give all the weak swarms, first, a good warm corner in the dry cellar, a dry room, or by sheltering them from the wind by a covering of boards or corn-stalks. We must also bear in mind that small swarms will not bear much ventilation; they have no bees to spare, and must, therefore, be kept out of cold currents of air. For this reason, the entrance must be nearly closed so that the bees will depend for air more from the top than the bottom of the hive.

To-day we are having a heavy fall of snow. I have been out to look at the hives, and find the entrances of most of them pretty well blocked up; but I have left an air-hole in each honey-board, and, on tapping on the hives, find that the inmates readily answer to my summons, and return me the drowsy strain of half dormant bees. I put my mouth to the hole, and blow the warm breath among them, when the war-notes are sent forth. All right, my little darlings; I will put on the cap, and leave you for the present; but, the first sunny day, I will see that a new sheet of comb be placed in the centre of your hive, provided that the last one is nearly all consumed.

This doctrine of the wintering of small, weak swarms is comparatively new to many, for the books have all told us that the best way was to double them, and to kill all the extra queens. And, just here, I wish to make another point in regard to

QUEENLESS SWARMS.

We lose many swarms for the want of queens. In the late swarms, we are liable to lose the queen when she goes out to meet the drones, being destroyed by birds, or lost in storms of wind or rain. Of course, these new swarms have no means of making good the loss, for as yet they have no young brood from which to reproduce the queens. There are also other causes of loss, all of which combined are liable to give more or less queenless swarms. Now we may look out these swarms, and add them to small swarms. In this way we add to the small swarms without loss to other swarms, for the queenless swarms would all be lost by the 1st of March, even when supplied with an abundance of honey. It is, therefore, of no use to try to winter through one of these queenless swarms. In the breeding season, when there are plenty of drones, we have no trouble in providing queens for these queenless swarms; but, out of season, that is impossible, and all we can do is to save the bees by adding them to other swarms. After these bees have been taken out of their hives, the hives should be put in some dry loft, out of the way of mice, as such a hive, with its combs, is of great value for the first new swarms. I trust all who have swarms of any size to winter will not neglect the advice herein given, for just now, when the days are short and the frost-king has full control, is the most critical period for our little pets; in short, it is the grand ordeal through whose narrow gates of frost the swarm must pass before the spring can gladden them with its varied flora.

ELLA.

TRISTRAM AND ISEULT.

Prelude of an Unfinished Poem.

BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

Love, that is first and last of all things made,
The light that moving has man's life for shade,
The spirit that for temporal veil has on
The souls of all men woven in unison,
One fiery raiment with all lives inwrought
And lights of sunny and starry deed and thought,
And alway through new act and passion new
Shines the divine same body and beauty through,
The body spiritual of fire and light,
That is to worldly noon as noon to night;
Love, that is flesh upon the spirit of man
And spirit within the flesh whence breath began;
Love, that keeps all the choir of lives in chime;
Love, that is blood within the veins of time;
That wrought the whole world without stroke of hand,
Shaping the breadth of sea, the length of land,
And with the pulse and motion of his breath
Through the great heart of the earth strikes life and death,
The sweet twain cords that make the sweet time live
Through day and night of things alternative,
Through silence and through sound of stress and strife,
And ebb and flow of dying death and life;
Love, that sounds loud or light in all men's ears,
Whence all men's eyes take fire from sparks of tears;
That binds on all men's feet or chains or wings;
Love, that is root and fruit of terrene things;
Love, that the whole world's waters shall not drown,
The whole world's fiery forces not burn down;
Love, that what time his own hands guard his head
The whole world's wrath and strength shall not strike dead;
Love, that if once his own hands make his grave
The whole world's pity and sorrow shall not save;
Love, that for every life shall not be sold,
Nor bought nor bound with iron nor with gold;
So strong that heaven, could love bid heaven farewell,
Would turn to fruitless unflowering hell;
So sweet that hell, to hell could love be given,
Would turn to splendid and sonorous heaven;
Love, that is fire within thee and light above,
And lives by grace of nothing but of love;
Through many and lovely thoughts and much desire
Led these twain to the life of tears and fire;
Through many and lovely days and much delight
Led these twain to the lifeless life of night.
Yes, but what then? albeit all this were thus,
And soul smote soul and left it ruinous,
And love led love as eyeless men lead men,
Through chance by chance to deathward—ah, what then?
Hath love not likewise led them further yet,
Out through the years where memory rise and set,
Some large as suns, some moon-like, warm and pale,
Some starry-sighted, some through clouds that sail,
Seen as red flame through spectral float of fume,
Each with the blush of its own special bloom
On the fair face of its own colored light,
Distinguishable in all the host of night,
Divisible from all the radiant rest,
And separable in splendor? Hath the best
Light of love's all, of all that burn and move,
A better heaven than heaven is? Hath not love
Made for all these their sweet particular air
To shine in their own beams and names to bear,
Their ways to wander, and their wards to keep,
Till story and song and glory and all things sleep?
Hath he not plucked from death of lovers dead
Their musical sweet memories, and kept red
The rose of their remembrance in men's eyes,
The sunsets of their stories in his skies,
The blush of their dead blood in lips that speak
Of their dead lives, and in the listener's cheek
That trembles with the kindling pity lit
In gracious hearts for a sweet fever fit,
A fiery pity enkindled of pure thought
By tales that make their honey out of naught,
The faithless faith that lives without belief
Its light life through, the griefless ghost of grief?
Yes, as warm night refashioned the sere blood
In storm-struck petal, or in sun-struck bud,
With tender hours and tempering dew to cure
The hunger and thirst of day's distemperature
And ravin of the dry discoloring hours,
Hath he not bid relume their flameless flowers
With summer fire and heat of lamping song,
And bid the short-lived things, long dead, live long,
And thought remake their wan funereal fames,
And the sweet shining signs of women's names
That mark the months out and the weeks anew
He moves in changeless change of seasons through
To make the days up of his dateless year,
Flame from Queen Helen to Queen Guenevere?
For first of all the sphered signs whereby
Love severs light from darkness, and most high,
In the white front of January there glows
The rose-red sign of Helen like a rose:
And gold-eyed as the shore-flower shelterless
Whereon the sharp-breathed sea blows bitterness,
A storm star that the sea farers of love
Strain their wind-wearied eyes for glimpses of,
Shoots keen through February's gray frost and damp
The lamp-like star of Hero for a lamp;
The star that Marlowe sang into our skies
With mouth of gold, and mourning in his eyes;
And in clear March across the rough blue sea
The sphered sapphire of Alcyone
Makes bright the blown brows of the wind-foot year;
A shining like a sunbeam-smitten tear
Full ere it fall, the fair next sign in sight
Burns opal-wise with April-colored light,
When air is quiet with song and rain and flame,
My birth-month star that in love's heaven hath name
Iseult, a light of blossom and beam and shower,
My singing sign that makes the song-tree flower;
Next, like a pale and burning pearl beyond
The rose-white sphere of flower named Rosamond,
Signs the sweet head of Maytime; and for June
Flares like an angered and storm-reddening moon
Her signal sphere, whose Carthaginian pyre
Shadowed her traitor's flying sail with fire;
Next, glittering as the wine-bright jacinth-stone,
A star south-risen that first to music shone,
The keen girl-star of golden Juliet bears
Light northward to the month whose forehead wears
Her name for flower upon it, and his trees
Mix their deep English song with Veronese;
And like an awful sovereign chrysolite
Burning, the supreme fire that blinds the night,
The hot gold head of Venus kissed by Mars,
A sunflower among small sphered flowers of stars,
The light of Cleopatra fills and burns
The hollow of heaven whence ardent August yearns;
And fixed and shining as the sister-shed
Sweet tears for Phaethon disorbed and dead,
The pale bright autumn's amber-colored sphere,
That through September sees the saddening year
As love sees change through sorrow, hath to name
Francesca's; and the star that watches flame
The embers of the harvest overgone
Is Thisbe's, slain of love in Babylon,
Set in the golden girdle of sweet signs
A blood-bright ruby; last, save one, light shines
An eastern wonder of sphery chrysoprase,
The star that made men mad, Angelica's;
The latest named and lordliest, with a sound
Of swords and harps in heaven that ring it round,
Last love-light and last love-song of the year's,
Gleams like a glorious emerald Guenevere's.
These are the signs wherethrough the year sees move,
Full of the sun, the sun-god which is love,
A fiery body blood-red from the heart
Outward, with fire-white wings made wide apart,
That close not and unclose not, but upright
Steered without wind by their own light and might
Sweep through the flameless fire of air that rings
From heaven to heaven with thunder of wheels and wings
And antiphones of motion-molded rhyme
Through spaces out of space and timeless time.
So shine above dead chance and conquered change,
The sphered signs, and leave without their range
Doubt and desire, and hope with fear for wife,
Pale pains, and pleasures long worn out of life.
Yea, even the shadows of them spiritless,
Through the dim door of sleep that seem to press,
Forms without form, a piteous people and blind,
Men and no men, whose lamentable kind
The shadow of death and shadow of life compel
Through semblances of heaven and false-faced hell,
Through dreams of light and dreams of darkness tost
On waves innavigable, are these so lost?
Shapes that wax pale and shift in swift strange wise,
Void faces with unspeculative eyes,
Dim things that gaze and glare, dead mouths that move,
Featureless heads discrowned of hate and love,
Mockeries and masks of motion and mute breath,
Leavings of life, the superflux of death—
If these things and no more than these things be
Left when man ends or changes, who can see?
Or who can say with what more subtle sense
Their subtler natures taste in air less dense
A life less thick and palpable than ours,
Warmed with faint fires and sweetened with dead flowers
And measured by low music? how time fares
In that wan time-forgotten world of theirs,
Their pale poor world too deep for sun or star
To live in, where the eyes of Helen are,
And hers who made as God's own eyes to shine
The eyes that met them of the Florentine,
Eyes heavenly ere they knew her, but when they knew,
Heavenly past name of heaven their god-head grew,
Grew great and waxed and wonderfully lit
All time for all men with the shadow of it;
Ah, and these too felt on them as God's grace
The pity and glory of this man's breathing face;
For these, for these my lovers, these my twain,
Saw Dante, saw God visible by pain,
With lips that thundered and with feet that trod
Before men's eyes incognizable God—
Saw love, and wrath, and light, and night, and fire
Live with one life and at one mouth respire,
And in one golden sound their whole soul heard
Sounding one sweet immitigable word.
They have the night, who had like us the day;
We, whom day binds, shall have the night as they,
We, from the fetters of the light unbound,
Healed of our wound of living, shall sleep sound.
All gifts but one the jealous God may keep
From our soul's longing, one he cannot—sleep.
This, though he grudge all other grace to prayer,
This grace his closed hand can not choose but spare.
This, though his ear be sealed to all that live,
Be it lightly given or loathly, God must give.
We, as the men our memory sleeps upon,
We, too, shall surely pass out of the sun;
Out of the sound and eyeless sight of things,
Wide as the stretch of life's time wandering wings,
Wide as the naked world and shadowless,
And long-lived as the world's own weariness.
Us, too, when all the fires of time are cold,
The heights shall hide us and the depths shall hold,
Us, too, when all the tears of time are dry,
The nights shall lighten from her tearless eye,
Blind is the day, and eyeless all its light,
But the large unbewildered eye of night
Hath sense and speculation; and the sheer
Limitless length of lifeless life and clear,
The timeless space wherein the brief worlds move
Clothed with light life and fruitful with light love,
With hopes that threaten, and with fears that cease,
Past fear and hope hath in it only peace.
Yet of these lives in and with hope and fears,
Spun fine as fire and jewelled thick with tears,
These lives made out of loves that long since were,
Lives made as ours of earth and burning air,
Fugitive flame, and water of secret springs,
And clothed with joys and sorrows as with wings,
Some yet are good, if aught be good, to save
Some while from washing wreck, and wrecking wave.
Was such not theirs, the twain I take, and give
Out of my life to make their dead life live
Some days of mine, and blow my living breath
Between the lips for their sake of their death?
So many and many ere me have given my twain
Love and live song and honey-hearted pain,
Whose root is sweetness and whose fruit is sweet,
So many and with such joy have tracked their feet.
What should I do to follow? yet I, too,
I have the heart to follow many or few,
So the feet gone before me; for the way,
Rose red with remnant roses of the day
Westward, and eastward white with stars that break,
Between the green and foam is fair to take
For any sail the sea-wind steers for me
From morning into morning, sea to sea.

The Sailor Earl of Aberdeen.

From the Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph.

The papers, a few months ago were filled with details of the career of this young Scottish nobleman, and we need go over but little of the ground that has been occupied before. The reader will recollect that he was for some time a resident of Richmond, where he worked at day labor, being occupied during the spring of 1869 in cutting ice on the Kennebec; he left Richmond for Boston to take the position of first officer on a three-masted schooner, bound, we believe to Australia, and it was from this vessel that he was washed overboard and lost, when only a few days out from port.

His family had been endeavoring to get track of him for three or four years, and with that view, after a clew to his wanderings had been discovered, a commission of three gentlemen (one the tutor of the young Earl, and a second a chancery officer,) came over to this country to look up the evidence, not only to the identity of the Earl with Osborn, but to procure evidence of his death, a point of great importance to the settlement of the family title and estate. Subsequent to the Earl's departure, the heir had died, and he stood next in right to the possession, a fact of which he died in ignorance.

The commission visited Richmond and obtained very conclusive evidence that Osborn and the Earl were one and the same person.

When Osborn was about to leave Richmond for Boston, being short of money, he went to an acquaintance there, a young man by the name of Randall, and asked the loan of twenty dollars, and offered to leave with him a valuable rifle, Randall to hold it for redemption until Osborn's return. The offer was accepted. Upon the arrival of the commission at Richmond, and when their business was made known, of course parties having any knowledge of Osborn appeared before them, among them Randall with the rifle, which was fully identified as the property of the missing Earl. Another party had a small trunk belonging to him, and in this were found letters from his family, written some years ago, soon after he left home. A young lady to whom Osborn paid some attention, brought forth a picture presented to her by the Earl.

The commission took the rifle, trunk and picture, giving to the young lady another picture of the Earl, and making handsome compensation to parties who gave its members any information. To Randall the commission promised as good a rifle in return for the one he had given up as could be made in England. About two months since that rifle was received, and parties who have seen it describe it as an elegant piece of workmanship, probably as perfect in its shooting qualities as it is in its exterior ornamentation. The object in taking the rifle and picture was for evidence, and doubtless the parties surrendering them made depositions to the facts in the respective cases.

Osborn created a favorable impression while in Richmond; he deposited money in the Savings Bank, the cashier of which is an old friend of ours. This officer, at one time when Osborn came in to deposit, pleasantly remarked to him: "You will one day be somebody." "How so?" queried Osborn. "A young man, unlike others of your age, you are taking care of your money," was the reply of the cashier. Of course, Osborn's signature to the pass book was taken in evidence.

Nothing was ever dropped by Osborn in Richmond to lead any one to suppose that he was other than he appeared, except upon one occasion, when after words which he had with a well-known shipowner there—probably in some temper—he remarked, "I could buy and sell you two or three times." At the moment the remark made no impression.

The Russian Exposition for 1872.

From the New York Evening Post.

This important presentation of progress in Russia is to open on the 11th June, 1872, in the city of Moscow. This date has been chosen as the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter the Great. The exposition will close on September 13 of the same year. It will be specially polytechnic in its character, and will consist of two principal departments—the department of applied natural science and the technical department. It is much to be regretted that there is so little time given that Americans will not have the opportunity of being represented at Moscow. The time for latest applications ends on the 13th of January, and no articles will be received later than June 2. Although specially Russian in its character, yet all foreigners have been cordially invited to participate. In England much attention has been directed to the subject, and a committee of the most scientific men of that country has been selected to facilitate the attaining of needed information. The technical section has been divided into five classes, as follows:

First Class—Complete collections of drawings and designings connected with all branches of industry.

Second Class—Models of workshops and manufactories.

Third Class—Collections of raw products and the same in the manufactured state.

Fourth Class—Prime movers, machinery, apparatus and appliances for various productions.

Fifth Class—Apparatus and instruments for determining the quality and measuring the quantity and value of industrial products.

The object being to favor collections, more or less complete and systematic, of all that will facilitate the study of the practical sciences.

Special attention will be paid to heating, lighting and artificial illumination. Also to the manufacture of nails, screws, buttons, needles, wire, combs, gold chains, hooks and eyes, steel pens, ropes, twines, paper, silk stuffs, velvets, ribbons, etc. The Honorary President of the Exposition is the Grand Duke Alexis, now on a visit to our shores. The other members of the Imperial family are also patrons of different sections of the Exposition, the Czarovitch being at the head of the Sebastopol section, Grand Duke Vladimir, of the architectural section, and Grand Duke Constantine, of the marine section. The direction is composed of many members of the Cabinet and prominent men of Russia. Every facility will be given by the various railroad and steamboat companies in Russia, who furnish tickets at half-price to exhibitors and others connected with the exposition. All articles for the exposition will be entered free of duty by order of the government. The historical section will comprise specially all objects preserved and remaining from the epoch of Peter the Great. Turkistan and Caucasia are to have special sections under the control of local administrations. All exhibitors can have their inventions provisionally patented while the exhibition is open.

General Norton, who was a United States Commissioner at the Paris Exposition (to whom we are indebted for these facts), will furnish any further information to those interested.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

A Dunker Love Feast.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives a long and animated account of a visit to the "Dunkers" in Pennsylvania. The following are extracts:

AN ELECTION FOR PREACHER.

About the middle of the afternoon I perceived a speaker to be giving some directions, and I asked the women near me what he had said. One answered and said something about "Wahl halten fur prediger," by which I perceived that the election for a preacher was now to take place. Both brethren and sisters were to vote; not to select from a certain set of candidates, however, but at random, among the congregation, or family as it is sometimes called (for "all ye are brethren").

In the room above stairs were the Bishop or elder and assistant to receive the votes. This Bishop we might call the father of the family, which has four preachers and as many meeting-houses. The Bishop is always that preacher who is the oldest in the ministry. Meeting is held by turns in the different houses, occurring only once in six weeks in the large, new house which we then occupied. These particulars, which I gathered in conversation, are, I believe, substantially correct.

During the interval of the election I sat and read—or looked out from my window at the young people—the gayly-dressed girls mostly grouped together. Some of these were, probably, relatives of the sober members, while some may have come for the ride and the fun, to see and be seen—meetings of this kind being great occasions in the country side.

The young men stood around on the outside of these groups of girls, some holding their whips and twirling them with the butts resting upon the ground. Of course the young girls were not conscious of the presence of the beaux.

On the front of the house—or, rather, the back, for, as I have said, the main doors open upon the woods instead of upon the road-side—were more young girls, and plain sisters and brethren.

I asked a nice-looking woman about the election, but she could not tell me, although she wore the plain cap. "Most of the women do around here," she said, and added that Dunker women in meeting had offered to kiss her. "You know they greet each other with a kiss."

After the brethren, the sisters were called up to vote. I laughed in talking to some of the members at the women being allowed to vote in contrast to the usual customs. Mrs. Murphy reckoned it would be different if the women should undertake to vote for Governor or President.

I said to some of the sisters: "Who do you think will be chosen?" But they pleasantly informed me that to talk upon this point was against their rules—it was a matter for internal reflection.

A LOVE FEAST.

* * * The Love Feast tables were spread, the family were ready to begin, not the supper, but the feet-washing! This was more remarkable, because the Testament, their rule of action, relates that supper being ended, Jesus washed the Disciples' feet.

The Bishop arose in his place at the table, and, lamp in one hand and book in the other, read in German the account of the feet-washing in John's Gospel.

Four men who stood in front of him watching his words started when he said "Legte seine Kleider ab" (laid aside his garments), and in imitation of Jesus, took off their coats, and, as the Scripture says, "He took a towel and girded himself," they or two of them, put on long white aprons, tied around the waist. Two washed feet and two wiped, and the brother who was thus ministered unto was kissed by one or both of the ministering brethren. I was a little surprised that two should perform that office, while Jesus is said to have performed alone, but Mrs. B. told me that as the church was one body, it was considered that it made no difference to have two persons.

The four who had ministered took their seats and were served in their turn, four others taking their places, and so on. Upon the sisters' side of the house, on a front bench, the sisters were, in a similar manner, performing the same ordinance.

At length they broke their fast. From two to four persons, each with a spoon, ate together from one pan of soup, very quietly, fifty feeding like one, so to speak, the absence of sound proceeding in part from the absence of earthen plates. Then they cut from the meat and from the quarter loaves, and partook of the butter, these being all the food. There was no salt nor any other condiment. The occasional bowl was for water. I suppose that most persons would think that there had been enough kissing of the kind; but about this time a young Bishop, an assistant, stood up at the centre of the main tables, and after some remarks shook hands with the sister upon his left and kissed the brother upon his right, and from brother to brother and from sister to sister, the kiss went round the congregation.

Meantime, the Assistant Bishop divided the bread, or cakes, which were unleavened and sweetened. He directed the members, while eating the bread, to reflect upon the sufferings of the Savior. His manner was devout and impressive. As he and Bishop D— passed around among the women, distributing the bread, the former repeated several times, in a sonorous voice, these, or similar words: "*Das brod das wir brechen ist die Gemeinschaft des Leibes Christi.*" "The bread that we break is the communion of the body of Christ."

The wine, which smelt strong, was the juice of the grape, and was made in the neighborhood. An aged Bishop from another congregation made some observation, and while speaking marked the length of something upon his finger. Mrs. R. said that he was showing the size of the thorns in the crown. She added, "they are there yet." I looked at her in much surprise, wondering whether she believed in the preservation of the actual thorns; whereupon she added, "They grow there still. Did you never read it in Bausman's book on the Holy Land?"—Bausman, the reformed preacher. The simplicity of the surroundings upon this occasion were, it seemed to me, in keeping with those of the original Supper, at which sat the "Carpenter's Son" and the fishermen.

The Tea Party in Boston Harbor—Letter from John Adams.

A resident of Boston has given to the *Advertiser*, of that city, the following copy of a letter now in his possession, written by John Adams to General James Warren, of Plymouth, on the 17th of December, 1773:

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1773.

Dr Sir

The Dye is cast! The People have passed the River and cut away the Bridge! last Night Three Cargoes of Tea were emptied into the Harbour. This is the grandest Event which has ever yet happened Since the Controversy with Britain opened! The Sublimity of it, charms me!

For my own Part I cannot express my own Sentiments of it, better than in the Words of Coll. Doane to me last Evening—Balch should repeat them—The worst that can happen, I think, says he in Consequence of it, will be that the Province must pay for it.—Now, I think, the Province may pay for it, if it is burned as easily as it is drank—and I think it is a matter of indifference whether it is drank or drowned.—The Province must pay for it in either Case.—But there is this difference—I believe it will take them 10 years to get the Province to pay for it—if so, we shall save 10 years Interest of the Money—whereas if it is drank it must be paid for immediately. thus He—However, He agreed with me that the Province would never pay for it—and also in this that the final Ruin of our Constitution of Government and of all American Liberties, would be the certain Consequences of Suffering it to be landed.

Governor Hutchinson and his Family and Friends will never have done with their good services to Great Britain & the Colonies! But for him, this Tea might have been saved to the East India Company. Whereas this Loss if the rest of the Colonies should follow our example, will in the opinion of many Persons bankrupt the Company.

However, I dare say, that the Governors and Consignees and Custom House officers, in the other Colonies will have more Wisdom than ours have had & take effectual care that their Tea shall be sent back to England untouched—if not it will as surely be destroyed there as it has been here.

Threats, Phantoms, Bugbears, by the million, will be invented and propagated among the People on this Occasion—Individuals will be threatened with Suits and Prosecutions. Armies and Navies will be talked of, military Executions—Charters annull'd—Treason—Tryals in England and all that—But—these Terrors are all but Imaginations—Yet if they should become Realities they had better be suffered, than the great Principle, of Parliamentary Taxation given up—

The Town of Boston was never more still and calm of a Saturday night than it was last Night. All Things were conducted with great order. Decency and perfect submission to Government—No Doubt, We all thought the Administration in better Hands than it had been.

Please to make Mrs. Adams most respectfull Compliments to Mrs. Warren, and mine.

I am your Friend

JOHN ADAMS.

The California Wine Product.

From the Alta California, Dec. 4.

The reports of the amount of wine made in the various grape growing districts continue to come in slowly, but so far as received they do not seem to us to justify the estimate of a total yield of 5,000,000 gallons, much less 10,000,000, which latter figure several public journals have repeatedly published as if there were no doubt of its approximate correctness. A couple of weeks since we copied a statement that the Lake Vineyard Association and L. J. Rose had each made 200,000 at San Gabriel. On inquiry we find that the Association has dissolved, and its successors, Morrow & Chamberlain, have made about 80,000 gallons, of which half is port and half angelica; and Mr. Rose has made a small amount relatively—perhaps not more than 30,000 gallons. At Los Angeles and San Gabriel, the chief products are angelica, port and brandy, while the other districts make dry wine. In consequence partly of the high price of casks and transportation, Los Angeles will use a large proportion of her grapes for brandy. A. Haraszthy & Co. ... Haraszthy still at Washington, Yolo County, will produce 11,000 gallons of brandy, averaging 225 gallons per day. At Nevada several hundred gallons of brandy are to be made from the manzanita, but as the berry has neither much sugar nor any delicate flavor, and could not be obtained in large quantity without great expense, not much is to be expected from the experiment.

A leading wine-dealer of this city has reports that San Joaquin County has made 50,000 gallons; Stanislaus, 50,000; Merced, 45,000; Green Valley (Solano County), 90,000; and Alameda, 35,000. From the same source we obtain the following figures as the yield of various vineyards in Sonoma, viz.: Buena Vista, 140,000 gallons; Tichnor estate, 65,000; Dresel & Dundlach, 100,000; H. Winkle 30,000; Edwards, 33,000; Aguillon, 30,000; C. V. Stewart, 25,000; Craig, 35,000; John Taylor, 18,000; Meyer, 16,000; Attilla Haraszthy, 13,000; Dr. Warfield, 12,000; Dr. Faure, 10,000; Landsberger & Co., 11,000; and Judge Temple, 16,000. These figures amount to 556,000 gallons, and they include the bulk of the production of the country, though such prominent vineyards as those of William Hood, J. R. Snyder, Nicholas Carriger, and Krohn & Williams are omitted. Bennett's Valley, in the same county, is credited with 90,000 gallons. One wine-grower in Sonoma writes to us, that in his opinion, the yield of the county has been publicly overestimated, and will not exceed 700,000 gallons. The Siegrist vineyard, in the lower parts of Napa, will make 50,000 gallons; G. P. Swift, in Green Valley, 35,000; D. M. Harwood, Santa Clara County, $20,000; and Robert Chalmers, of Coloma, 40,000, besides 15,000 gallons of brandy.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL,
MICHIGAN-AV. COR. JACKSON.

We would inform those who design purchasing
CHRISTMAS AND **New Year's Gifts,**
That we are in receipt of a large stock of
TOYS, NOTIONS, Nubias, Knit Goods, &c.,
Designed for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Those who desire making their friends happy are invited to call.

STOVES.

Home Comfort COOKING STOVE.
LIVELY TIMES Base Burner, for Soft or Hard Coal.
Double-Dome Furnaces, the only return-flue base-heating Furnace ever made.
The largest and best-assorted stock of Cooking and Heating Stoves in the city. If you want CHEAP STOVES, give us a call.
MACLEAN & COLLINS, 335 State-st., Burnt District

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GILBERT & BREGA, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 43 Canal-st.
Advances made on consignments of Grain, Seeds, and Provisions.
Special attention given to buying and selling on margins.

JONES & RAYMOND, Commission Merchants & Provision Dealers,
Rear old Chamber of Commerce,
Corner LaSalle and Washington-sts, Chicago.
Particular attention paid to handling
Dressed Hogs.

FURNITURE.

WEBER FURNITURE CO.,
WAREROOMS,
243 and 245 South Clark-st.
CORNER JACKSON-ST.
A large amount of goods arriving daily.
A. A. FARWELL, Agt.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
Have established a tea store at
114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,
Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily.
All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT AGAINST ROMANISM! IN CHURCH AND STATE.
Monthly, $1.25 a year.
Agents wanted in every Town and Church. $40 for a club of 100 subscribers.
Ladies, Ministers, Protestants—work for your paper. Address
"AMERICAN PROTESTANT," St. Louis, Mo.

HARDWARE.

ATWATER & CO.,
Through the great fire of October 9. Re-established November 15, on the old ground,
No. 175 Randolph-st.,
And ready to fill promptly all orders we may be favored with for goods in our line of
Heavy Hardware, Farming Tools, CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, &c.

GROCERIES, ETC.

MEAD & HIGGINS, Wholesale Grocers,
204 & 206 West Washington-st.,
Offer a full line of goods at very low prices.
Call and see us.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

W. E. LANGLEY,
Wholesale dealer in
Cheap Watches and Jewelry,
24 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agency.
E. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent [illegible]
Abstracts of Title.
CHASE BROS. & CO. [illegible]
JONES & SELLERS, [illegible]
Architects.
[illegible]
Auction and Commission.
[illegible]
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, [illegible] State-st.
Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
[illegible]
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 Randolph-st., old stand.
Bags and Wrapping Paper.
[illegible]
Banks.
[illegible]
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
[illegible]
Bedding.
A. S. HOMAY & CO., [illegible] West Madison-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
[illegible]
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., [illegible] West Randolph-st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MONHEIMER (Phelan & Collender tables), [illegible] State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., [illegible]
[illegible]
Booksellers and Stationers.
[illegible]
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
[illegible]
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
[illegible]
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 231 Mich. av.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 201 Mich av. bet Cong. & V. Buren.
Brick Machines.
U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 110 South Clinton-st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., [illegible] Wabash av.
Broom Corn Dealers.
W. I. HUBBARD, [illegible] East Washington-st.
E. B. TAYLOR, [illegible] North Clinton-st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 220 E. Monroe.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., [illegible] South Canal-st.
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.
ANDERSSOHON & WESSELL, [illegible] Dearborn-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, [illegible] West Washington-st.
Carpets.
[illegible]
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.
Carriage Hardware.
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., [illegible] East Lake-st.
Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, [illegible]
Creameries.
GRACELAND CO., [illegible] West Washington-st.
Chemical Works.
[illegible]
Cigars.
[illegible]
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., [illegible]
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., [illegible] West Lake-st.
Clothing (Retail).
[illegible]
Clothing (Wholesale).
[illegible]
[illegible]

Guns and Sporting Goods.
[illegible]
Hardware.
[illegible]
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
[illegible]
Hats, Caps, and Furs.
[illegible]
Hair Goods and Jewelry.
[illegible]
Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, [illegible] State-st.
Hides, Pelts, &c.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, [illegible] South Canal-st.
Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., [illegible]
Hoisting Machines.
[illegible]
Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
[illegible]
Hops and Malt.
[illegible]
Insurance (Fire).
[illegible]
Insurance (Life).
[illegible]
Iron Manufacturers.
[illegible]
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
[illegible]
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
[illegible]
Job Printers.
[illegible]
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
[illegible]
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & COCKCROFT, [illegible] Wabash av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
[illegible]
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, [illegible] South Canal-st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
[illegible]
Lithographing and Printing.
[illegible]
Lumber.
[illegible]
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
[illegible]
Malt.
[illegible]
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
[illegible]
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
[illegible]
Mirrors, Moldings, and Pictures.
[illegible]
Newspapers.
[illegible]
Organ Builders.
[illegible]
Oils and Gasoline.
[illegible]
Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.
[illegible]
Paper Dealers.
[illegible]
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
[illegible]
Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), [illegible] Wabash av.
Pawnbrokers.
[illegible]
Photographic Artists.
[illegible]
Physicians and Surgeons.
[illegible]
Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments.
[illegible]
Pig Iron, Metals and Coal.
[illegible]
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, [illegible] Clinton-st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
[illegible]
Publishers.
[illegible]
Pumps.
[illegible]
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
[illegible]
Railroad Car Springs and Supplies.
[illegible]
Real Estate and Loans.
[illegible]
Roofing Material.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 220 E. Monroe.
Rubber Goods.
[illegible]
Saddlery Hardware.
[illegible]
Safes.
[illegible]
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, [illegible] Monroe-st.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
[illegible]
Saw Manufacturers.
[illegible]
Scales, Trucks, &c.
[illegible]
Seeds.
[illegible]
Sewing Machines.
[illegible]
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
[illegible]
Shirts and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
[illegible]
Show Cases.
[illegible]
Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
[illegible]
Steam Fitting.
[illegible]
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
[illegible]
Stencils and Stock.
[illegible]
Stoves (Wholesale).
[illegible]
Stoves (Retail).
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, [illegible] Fifth-av.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).
[illegible]
Stoves and Furnaces.
[illegible]
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
[illegible]
Tin Plate and Metals.
[illegible]
Japanned Ware.
[illegible]
Toys and Fancy Goods.
[illegible]
Tailors.
[illegible]
Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, [illegible]
Trunk Manufacturers.
[illegible]
Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, &c.
[illegible]
Tobacco Manufacturers.
[illegible]
Undertaker.
[illegible]
Varnish Manufacturers.
[illegible]
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
[illegible]
Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., [illegible]
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
[illegible]
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
[illegible]
Window Glass.
[illegible]
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

Doors, Sash, Blinds, WINDOW FRAMES, MOLDINGS,
BRACKETS, STAIRS, STAIR RAILING, BALUSTERS, POSTS, &C.
Full assortment now on hand. Manufactory in full operation. Orders promptly filled. Goods delivered free of charge.
Office and Manufactory corner West Twenty-second and Union-sts. Lumber District.
PALMER, FULLER & CO.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1845.)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
[illegible] Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, &c. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS,
Corner of Wells and Van Buren.
Have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, girders, iron fronts, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc.
A. BOLTER, Prop.

GILBERT R. SMITH,
BROKER,
No. 17 Harmon-court.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The Great Pictorial Annual.
Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published and ready for delivery, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian, and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAPIN & GORE,
142 Twenty-second-st.,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
We have a large stock of
HERMITAGE AND OLD CROW,
the finest copper distilled Whiskies in the world.

VIENNA.

The Chicago Fire—How the City Should be Rebuilt.

American Thanksgiving in Europe—Minister Jay's Supper.

New Treaty for the Protection of Trademarks.

Political Status of the Austro-Hungarian Empire—The New Ministry.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Austria, Dec. 1.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The batch of TRIBUNES since the ... me a few days ago. Never was a newspaper scanned, read over and digested with more avidity than ... of news from our distant and ... home. It seemed as if a lost friend ... come to life to cheer the depressed ... the despairing. Although the ... as well as private news, had given us ... accounts of the fire and its incidents, the present condition of Chicago and ... could only now be learned and appreciated after reading over the many ... advertisements and notices of ... business locations, etc. These ... columns of advertisements ... volumes of the pluck ... of the hard-tried citizens and business men of Chicago, ... forth the admiration of the ... people of Europe. Add to this ... heroic exertion the fact of going ... an election with such glorious results ... a month after the occurrence of the ... calamity, and it cannot fail to inspire ... confidence all over the financial ... the future greatness of Chicago, ... resuming sway over the commerce of the expansive Northwest.

CHICAGO SHOULD BE REBUILT.

... reading with pride, in the columns ... the fast progress made in the ... of New Chicago, I am apprehensive the same error should be committed ... selection of the building material, ... to rebuild the burnt district. I ... the fire-limits have been altered and ... but is there not as much danger ... tinder-boxes built outside ... fire-limits, communicating ... destruction-bearing embers ... now as heretofore? I think ... consider it a short-sighted policy ... entirely, frame buildings ... limits; for only thus can be ... safety assured to the city, and ... of another vast conflagration ... I know the many objections that ... against such an exclusion of frame ... chief of which is, that lumber is ... material with which to build up ... On reflection, however, it ... exceed, by the most infatuated ... of frame buildings, that it is ... to use a safer building material, ... build slower and plainer, and ... the safety of the whole city, at ... time, saving more than half of the ... insurance that must be paid on frame and stone or brick-built ... in extent nearly, if not quite, as ... Chicago, and has about 10,000 large ... containing a population of over ... people. Every one of these buildings ... of brick or stone, and not a ... built now, within the lines of ... its suburbs, out of combustible ... shingle or tarred roofs are permitted, and tile are most commonly ... Perth, a builder who has spent ... in the United States took a ... from a building company for the ... dwelling-houses on the American ... He went to work and had them ... They were of brick. He intended ... roofs flat; but when he came to ... the felt and tar roofing so common and used in the United States, ... interdicted it, and he had to ... tiles. Let Chicago be built up ... solidly, even at the expense of 2 ... European capitalists will not hesitate ... to ... in her various enterprises and European insurance ... will not be afraid of taking her ... fairly reduced rates. It is far better ... police and fire regulations ... little arbitrary, and apparently ... onerous, than to run another ... large existence.

THANKSGIVING IN EUROPE

... probably described many a ... of THE TRIBUNE. It is ... episodes, however, which with ... every year, like the Fourth of July, ... Americans, no matter whether ... in the midst of the sacred ... or on the shores of the Tiber ... It behooves, therefore, ... family reunions in foreign ... to make mention of them. In ... the reign of the Second Empire ... which Napoleon said to ... corps each New Year's Day ... to mirror his foreign ... in like manner, it has ... habit that the few words said, ... Thanksgiving or Fourth of July, ... foreign Ambassadors are ... the index to our political ... with the powers to which they ... The Thanksgiving celebration ... last night, given here with ... Mr. Jay, the American Minister, ... exception to the above stated ... our representative a fit occasion ... known to the world our ... relations with the Austro-Hungarian ... and to announce the first ... was made by him with the new ... Chancellor, Count Andrassy. I ... treaty of international trade-marks ... I shall again have occasion ... forty American ladies and ... attended the Thanksgiving dinner ... supper, for it took place at ... and in the large dining hall ... were sumptuously decked, and ... with all the delicacies and substantials the Vienna market could afford ... that the time-honored turkey was absent; but, instead, the ... with the choicest of Hungarian ... wines, helped to wash down ... sweetmeats of an elaborate ... At the conclusion of the supper Mr. Delaplaine, the Secretary ... had said grace, Mr. Jay, in a very ... elaborate speech, proposed a toast ... of the United States, which ... was responded to by all present ... the American Minister, after ... in a second masterly ... cordiality existing between the ... and the Austro-Hungarian ... the health of Francis Joseph, ... Austria and King of Hungary. ... was General Post, our ... Vienna, who, in a happy vein, ... antiquity of the American constructive discourse was listened to very attentively. The General ... proposing the health of the ... Minister and of his family. Three ... new Austro-Hungarian Chan... the proceedings. The rest of ... or rather early morning, was ... conversation.

THE NEW TREATY

... of trademarks, just concluded ... the United States and the ... Empire, is a very important ... the people of both countries ... benefited thereby. The advantage, however, with the United ... has more manufactured articles ... imitations are sold in Austria ... under the assumed name of the ... latter country has in the ... Take, for instance, the one ... machines. Where there is ... Howe, Singer, or Wheeler & ... sold here, there are dozens ... sailing under the assumed ... of the above-mentioned originals, ... manufactured in this country. ... wishes to protect ... he simply has to register it ... much better protected ... merely on his patent ... in this country a sham, not ... they are written on.

POLITICAL STATUS

... since the accession of ... to the Chancellorship, has, ... opinion, undergone very ... at all. The same difficulties ... bickerings between the ... nationalities composing ... Hungarian Empire, that stood in ... attempts to conciliate the ... still exist, and will surely ... Chancellor to share ... his predecessor. No ... observer can see or ... the political status of ... divided country has of ... but one can easily see the ... which those at the head ... listed during and since ... of the crisis. Without any ... policy, the Emperor is ... between Liberalism, reproof ... and Conservatism, ... by the old Hohenwart Ministry's immediate influence on ... the Emperor, as well as the ... of an approaching storm ... mind—which, by ... by numerous and ... of aid on the part of ... assembled in meetings all ... Empire,—brought Hohenwart and his confederates to the ... who, in the fall of Hohenwart, saw their own inglorious defeat and the waning of their hoped-for revived national independence, growled, and then threateningly clenched their fists; but hardly had the first flush of anger left their cheeks, when, lo! they are startled by the joyous news of their enemy's downfall, the German Beust. The dark clouds in the Bohemian political horizon gave way once more to a rose-colored hue. The Emperor was lauded to the skies for his respect for the inalienable Bohemian rights. The old crown of the last independent King of Bohemia was drawn forth from its hiding-place, where it had lain waiting for centuries, to be again placed on the head of a King, ruling over an independent "Czechia." The mantle of the sainted Wenzel was being dusted and put in repair. Saint Nepomuk, whose silver image is being sacredly kept in the Hradschin, as the patron of Bohemia, benignly smiled on the countless adorers that appeared before his shrine to give him thanks for their grand success. Poor, deluded mortals! they had forgotten the Scriptural warning of "not putting their trust in Princes." In the very midst of their pleasant and delusive dreams, they were startled by the announced appointment of Andrassy, who is hated by them even more than Beust was, to be the latter's successor, and by the inauguration of a new, almost exclusive, German Liberal Ministry, under Prince Auersperg. The Germans are now, in their turn, elated; while the Bohemians and the rest of the Sclavonians, who sympathize with them in their movement for independence, are dejected, and have relapsed into their former *ante bellum* state of moroseness and passive resistance to the government. They will, in all probability, abstain from sending delegates to the Reichsrath, and from taking any party in the affairs of the General Government. Such a condition of affairs is not calculated to inspire confidence in the future of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Meanwhile, Auersperg has called around him a very able Ministry for the Austrian Provinces. The most noteworthy thing about the formation of this Ministry is, that the majority of its members belong to the citizen class, and that at least four of their number are, or have been members of various faculties of learning. They have all been more or less connected, on the side of Liberalism, with the politics of Austria for the last few years. So, for instance, the Concordat was abolished under Dr. Karl V. Stremayr, while occupying the Ministerial Chair of Public Instruction and Worship. He is now Minister of the same portfolio. The new Minister of Justice, Dr. Glaser, is a self-made man, the son of a poor village schoolmaster. Although comparatively a young man yet, he is famous all over Germany as the author of many fine works in relation to law, "Punishment and Compensation," etc., and, when called to the Ministry, occupied a chair in the Law Department of the Vienna University. Chlumetzky, the new Minister of Agriculture, is also an able man, but is now more celebrated for being the youngest Minister in all Europe, as he has not yet reached the age of 40. Baron Lasser, the new Minister of the Interior, is an old politician and a very industrious worker. The Portfolio of Finance is yet vacant. So, you see, the material of which the new Ministry is composed is a good one, and, in a country less divided than this, would cover itself with honor; but as things are I have no faith in their ability to reconcile and satisfy, alike and at the same time, Bohemians, Poles, Moravians, Germans, Ruthens, and the other numerous tribes and nations of this conglomerated Empire. How long this Ministry will stand is hard to tell; but, to illustrate the sandy ground on which Ministerial edifices stand in Austria, and the quick changes they are subjected to, a very good story is in circulation, which I may just as well repeat here: During the short-lived existence of last month's Ministry, a business man, residing in Prague, had occasion to crave an audience from the Minister of Commerce. It was granted, and the day set. The man of business duly arrived on the appointed day, but what was his horror when, on opening his trunk at the hotel, he discovered that his wife had forgotten to put in his black dress coat—a *sine qua non* article to a presentation. What should he do? To buy one just for a ten minutes' audience, his commercial insight could not induce him to do. A happy idea struck him; he would telegraph at once to his wife to send the coat by express. It would arrive here by next morning, and what of it if the presentation should be postponed for twenty-four hours? The telegraph did its duty, and so did the express, for the coat had duly arrived on the following morning, and was handed to the expectant merchant at the same time with the morning papers containing the change of the Ministry. A Vienna paper points on this sad subject the following moral: "Build not on the lightning speed of express companies, for even faster than they marches on the ever-changing fate of the Ministry in Austria." GYULA.

"THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD."

Is it Solved at Last?—A Startling Statement from Germany.

From the New York Evening Mail.

A recent issue of *Die Berliner Zeitung* contains an article of so startling a nature that the editors append a card from the celebrated Dr. Siebert certifying to the veracity of the writer. He merely signs the initials "J. R.," but is said to be a wealthy and eccentric man whose residence is furnished throughout with article which have belonged to deceased celebrities. And it is alleged that at the sale of Mr. Dickens' effects he purchased a mahogany escritoire in which he found an outline of the entire plot of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" in the handwriting of Mr. Dickens. In this "outline" the events are, of course, arranged in the order of their occurrence, and not in the order in which they were to be narrated in the story. I give it *verbatim*, and it will be observed that "J. R." has interpolated the numbers of the chapters in which Mr. Dickens had already written up numerous sections thereof. It reads thus:

A Mrs. Bud is accidently drowned in England, and one year afterward her husband dies of a broken heart (9). His only consoler has been a friend named Drood (9). Bud leaves a daughter Rosa, and Drood, who soon follows him, leaves a son Edwin (9). The parents direct in their wills that these children shall intermarry when Edwin attains maturity (3 and 9). Meanwhile, Rosa lives at the seminary of Miss Twinkleton, in Cloisterham (9), and her guardian is an old flame of her mother's, named Grewgious, who has an office in London (11).

Edwin is educated as an engineer (8), and intends going on an engineering tour directly after his marriage (2). His guardian is his uncle John Jasper, of whose diabolical character he is ignorant. Jasper is Precentor in the Cloisterham Cathedral, and lives in the Gate House adjoining (2).

The wedding-day approached, for it is now the close of the year (2), and the marriage is to take place in the coming May (9). Edwin has a dangerous rival in the person of John Jasper, who has fallen in love with Rosa while acting as her musical instructor. She abhors him as she would a snake, but he exerts a snake's power over her with his eyes, and, without uttering a threat, looks one so unequivocally that for a long time she is afraid to acquaint anyone with his persecution of her (7). Therefore, Edwin is so unconscious of it that he hangs her portrait in Jasper's room and exasperates him by frequent allusions to the pending marriage (2).

Jasper sees that he can only prevent the marriage by destroying his rival, and resolves to push him from the Cathedral tower and conceal his body in a vault, whenever he can divert suspicion from himself. He relieves his mental agony by smoking opium in a London den, whose proprietress is known as the Princess Puffer (1 & 23). In his opium-dreams her tall bed-post takes the semblance of the tower which is to be the scene of his crime (1), and in them he takes a fiendish delight in hurling Edwin from the tower in fancy (23). He is fearful of betraying his secret, but on finding the mutterings of his fellow-smokers unintelligible (1) he concludes that his own have been equally so. But he is mistaken, for the Princess Puffer has wormed enough out of him to give Edwin the warning he subsequently receives (14).

Jasper learns from Durdles, the Cathedral mason, that the walls of the Sapsea vault are uncommonly thick (5) and, therefore, selects that one for the concealment of Edwin's body, as Durdles is continually tapping with his hammer to ascertain where persons are buried (4). He sees Durdles put the key of this vault in his bundle (4), and watches for an opportunity to abstract it. As the murderous deed will be committed at night, he familiarizes himself with the tower after dark by visiting it in company with Durdles, and, by stupefying the latter with drugged liquor, he also obtains possession of the key (12). On leaving the Cathedral, he finds they have been watched by a ragamuffin called Deputy, who receives a reward for stoning Durdles home whenever he catches him out late at night (5). Jasper is so infuriated at being watched by Deputy that he assaults him, and thus incurs his enmity (12).

The opportunity for Jasper to commit the crime and transfer suspicion to another arrives at last. Mr. Crisparkle, the Minor Canon, has a pupil and boarder named Neville Landless, whose sister Helena is at the Seminary (6). They are natives of Ceylon, and have hot blood in their veins (7). Edwin and Neville quarrel, and Jasper overhears them. Pretending to act as mediator, he invites them into the Gate House, and by means of drugged liquors and tantalizing remarks brings about a collision, after which Neville rushes bareheaded from the house (8). Jasper takes the hat to Crisparkle, and, telling him of the affray, expresses the fear that Neville will revenge himself on Edwin (8). He also improves the opportunity to prejudice the public against Neville.

The latter admits to Crisparkle that his dislike of Edwin is based upon an attachment to Rosa (10), but it is finally arranged that he and Edwin are to meet at Jasper's on Christmas Eve, for the purpose of reconciliation (10). The day before Christmas, Jasper goes about purchasing luxuries and telling everyone they are for his dear nephew (14). He also informs Mayor Sapsea, before whom the suspected person will be arraigned, that the inflammable Neville is to dine with his nephew that evening (14). Under pretence of having a cold he wears a large scarf (14), so that if he receives any marks on the throat or face in his scuffle with Edwin, he can conceal them in that way. Christmas Eve finds him all prepared for the crime, for it is not until after committing it that he finds it was rendered unnecessary by a previous dissolution of the engagement between Edwin and Rosa (13). Had they been left to a choice they would unquestionably have formed a match, but as it was, each had a suspicion of being forced on the other (13). Prior to this understanding, Grewgious delivered to Edwin, a wedding-ring which had belonged to Rosa's mother, and which was to be returned in case the engagement was broken (11).

Grewgious is to be at Cloisterham on Christmas Day, and is then to be informed of the broken engagement and to notify Jasper of it (13).

On his way to Jasper's on Christmas Eve, Edwin meets the Princess Puffer, who warns him that "Ned" is a threatened name (14). Jasper is the only one who calls him that (14); and although he pays no particular attention to the warning, he is more on his guard than he would otherwise have been. There is a violent tornado that night (14) and about midnight Edwin and Neville go to see its effects on the river (15). Edwin afterward leaves Neville at Crisparkle's and returns to the Gate House (15). Jasper invites him to take a view from the tower and offers him some liquor "to keep out the cold." Edwin takes a mouthful, which he spits out the moment he gets outside. Jasper little knows he is being watched by his old enemy Deputy who is on his nightly watch for Durdles.

Owing to the warning, Edwin is not wholly unprepared when Jasper grapples him on the tower and the struggle is so violent as to displace a number of the stones. (This is next day attributed to the storm.—14.) Edwin is finally forced over the edge of the tower but clings tenaciously to it until Jasper forced him to relinquish his hold by stamping on his hands. He breaks the force of his fall, however, by catching at the hands of the Cathedral clock and the Virginia creeper (2) which adheres stoutly to the wall. (The tearing of the hands from the clock is also ascribed to the storm.—14.) Supposing Edwin to be dead, instead of merely stunned, Jasper locks him in the Sapsea vault intending to consume the body with some of the lime which Durdles had recommended for such a purpose (12). He has removed from Edwin's person the only articles of jewelry he knew of (14) (*thus leaving the ring*), and throws them into Cloisterham Weir (16), so that on their being found it will be supposed that Neville has thrown Edwin into the river.

All these proceedings have been witnessed by Deputy.

Jasper keeps a light in his window all night (14), so as to have sufficient light for his operations without the risk of carrying a lantern.

The next morning Neville is arrested on suspicion (15). Jasper endeavors to inculpate him, and by superintending the search for Edwin's body, prevents any one from looking in the right place (15).

Grewgious suspects him, however, and enjoys his remorse at hearing from him (Grewgious) of the circumstance which rendered his crime unnecessary (15). After being informed of it, Jasper encourages the idea that Edwin has absented himself in consequence of the broken engagement (16), but he renews his efforts to fasten the crime on Neville when Crisparkle mentions that the latter is infatuated with Rosa (16). He makes an entry in his diary expressive of his determination to bring Neville to justice, and shows it to Crisparkle (16), who afterward reproaches himself for causing Jasper to renew his persecution of Neville.

As Edwin's body is not found, Neville is discharged from custody (16), and being an object of suspicion in Cloisterham, he goes to London, where he devotes himself to the study of law (17), with a view to acting as prosecutor of Jasper. Grewgious hires apartments for him opposite his own office, and thus has them constantly under his eye and keeps a watch on Jasper, whom he discovers in a room near by (17).

The chambers adjoining Neville's have been hired by Grewgious for Edwin Drood himself, who appeared there as a returned sailor, under the assumed name of Tartar (17). On seeing Edwin locked in the vault, Deputy had notided Durdles, who released him forthwith. Bribing them to secrecy he went to London and consulted Grewgious as to the best course to pursue. He wished to conceal his identity for two reasons. In the first place he and Rosa had broken their engagement merely for the reason stated, and his winning her incognito would give each the desired choice. In the second place, he still had a lingering affection for Jasper and wanted other evidence than his own to convict him. So the Tartar disguise was agreed upon, and his room was furnished with articles which would be of use to him on his engineering tour (3). Grewgious placed him and Neville in adjoining rooms, so the latter, who was greatly depressed, would have the benefit of Edwin's society until Helena came to live with him. Edwin made his disguise still more effectual by first introducing himself to Neville at midnight (17).

While Grewgious acts as detective in London, it is also necessary to have one at Cloisterham. His clerk, Bazzard, is well qualified to act in that capacity, for he has not only written a tragedy (20), but has considerable histrionic ability himself. So he appears at Cloisterham under the name of Datchery, and wearing an immense shock of white hair (18).

Jasper avails himself of the first opportunity to ask Rosa to marry him, and, when she recoils in horror, he threatens, if she favors Neville, to fasten the Drood murder upon him (19). In her alarm she flies to Grewgious (20), who engages board for her in London, and invites Miss Twinkleton to spend the vacation with her (22). When Rosa asks about Bazzard, Grewgious merely tells her he is off duty there at present (20).

In order to introduce Tartar to Rosa without suspicion on her part, it is arranged that they are to meet in the presence of Grewgious and Crisparkle, and that the latter is to pretend that he recognizes in Tartar an old schoolmate of his (21).

It transpires that Grewgious was not altogether disinterested in bringing Miss Twinkleton to London, for it is not long before she becomes Mrs. Grewgious. She brings him a larger dower than either anticipated, for the mysterious inscription, "P. J. T., 1747," over his office door (11), reminds her that her eccentric uncle, Percival J. Twinkleton, died in that locality, leaving no clue to his possessions. And behind the panel containing the inscription certain papers are found establishing her claim to his estate.

Meanwhile, two other courtships are progressing more slowly, but quite as surely. The parties to one of them are Crisparkle and Helena, whose regard for each other has steadily increased ever since she kissed his hand at Cloisterham Weir (10). The third one is between Tartar and Rosa, whose marriage is deferred at her request until Jasper shall be rendered incapable of revenge. That result is attained as follows:

Datchery learns of Jasper's connection with the Princess Puffer and employs Deputy to ascertain her place of abode (23). Learning it, he bribes her to co-operate with him, for she can prepare opium that makes Jasper answer questions while under its influence (23), and he has already confessed to her the pushing from the tower (23). In this way Datchery obtains from him all the particulars of his crime; and officers, headed by Datchery and Neville, go to Cloisterham to arrest him. Seeing them approach, Jasper rushes from the Gate House and up the tower stairs, leaving all far behind with the exception of Neville, who bounds after him two steps at a time. Reaching the summit of the tower, Jasper glares wildly over his shoulder, and sees Neville close upon him, with every fibre strained to its utmost tension. He turns with a wild appeal for mercy, and stumbling backward over the displaced stones, falls headlong to the ground—a mutilated corpse.

It transpires that Durdles is the renegade husband and Deputy is the vagabond son of the Princess Puffer; and an account of the happy reunion of this distinguished family, and of the two weddings (at one of which the *unreturned* ring is brought into requisition), brings to a close "The mystery of Edwin Drood."

A Very Youthful Sleep-Walker.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, Dec. 12.

An evening or so since, the wife of one of our most respected citizens, during the absence of her husband, concluded after tea to make a call upon a neighbor in another street, some two blocks distant. Before leaving the house the wife put her little girl, aged about three years, to bed. The mother left a servant to watch over the little sleeper, and departed. The rain was falling quite fast, and the wind blew cold and searching. After the parents had been gone some ten or fifteen minutes, the servant went into the basement on some errand, leaving the child sleeping sweetly. On her return to the bedroom she found the bed vacant, and the little sleeper gone. She looked everywhere, but no trace of the child could be found. She searched the house carefully from garret to cellar, with no better success. The girl became frightened and started to alarm the neighbors, and as she passed to the front door, found it ajar. Knowing that it was securely closed a few minutes before, the thought came into her mind that the child must be out in the street, and she directed her steps in that direction. By the dim light she saw the little child, which she soon reached, and, wrapping her in a shawl, took her back to the house. The child was in its bare feet, with no clothing on but a night-dress. The servant removed its wet garments, thinking the child was then awake, and that she had awakened from her sleep, and, not finding any one in the room, had started out to find her mother. The servant, after putting the child in bed, and watching till it was again asleep, slipped down stairs to get some flannels in which to wrap its little feet. She was not gone over a minute or two, and on returning to the room found the child gone a second time. She at once went to the front door, which she again found open, and, stepping back to get an umbrella to protect herself from the rain, heard voices on the front steps. It was the parents, the mother bearing the little somnambulist in her arms. The child had got almost a block away from home, and was trudging along in the heavy rain, bare-footed and in her night dress, when the parents, who were returning home, ...

A TRAVELLING SIDEWALK.

Novel Method of Relieving Crowded Streets—Rapid Transit on a Moving Sidewalk—A Patented Process for Riding on Foot.

From the New York World.

... discovered something white ahead of them, and wondered what it could be. Their surprise, on coming up to the child, can be better imagined than described. The mother was almost overcome. The child, a delicate one, was taken home and a physician called, and everything done to care for the little sleep-walker.

The imperative demand in large cities for some means of travelling quickly from point to point calls forth some novel designs for securing rapid transit. The most curious that has yet been projected is a plan, already patented, for a moving sidewalk, which shall be in perpetual motion, carrying pedestrians at the rate of ten miles an hour, a speed which they can increase by their whole power of independent motion.

The particulars of the plan are briefly these: It is proposed to have a series of pillars along the outer verge of the curbstones rising to the height of the second-story of ordinary buildings. Space between the tops of these pillars and the buildings adjacent is to be a sidewalk, one-half of which is movable and the other half stationary. It is to be reached at every corner by a stairway. On the inner or stationary walk pedestrians can pass back and forth at their leisure, entering the stores and offices which might then occupy the second-story of the building, and be entered immediately from the street. The other half of the walk made of a sort of lattice-work and moving on small trucks which are beneath the surface and altogether concealed from view, is propelled at the rate of ten miles an hour by engines beneath the surface of the ground at such intervals as may be necessary to secure the requisite power. The sidewalk is moved by friction rollers, worked upon by shafts which pass up through the upright pillars, and on one side of the street passes up, and on the other side down, continually night and day. On this moving roadway, pedestrians my stand or occupy the numerous chairs or settees thereon provided, and be traveling toward their destination at the rate of ten miles an hour, or, if so inclined can walk at full speed in the same direction, thereby adding four or five miles an hour to their rate of progress.

The most ingenious part of the whole contrivance is the device for getting on and off this moving pathway. The pedestrian mounts to the stationary walk, and then if he were to step from this to the moving one he would of course be suddenly floored. To prevent such a catastrophe there is a series of seats ingeniously contrived to move partly on the movable and partly on the stationary walk. These are stopped by applying a brake, which releases them from the moving platform and allows them to run on their own trucks on the stationary one, where they are readily stopped. The passenger takes his seat, the conductor takes his fare, the brake is reversed, and immediately the seat moves on, and the traveller can leave it without the risk of breaking his neck.

All this is very curious and novel, but how about its practicability? We are told that several competent engineers have examined into the plan and pronounce it entirely feasible and far less expensive than any that has been broached before for carrying citizens rapidly up and down town, or back and forth between distant points. The machinery will work with very little noise, and that will be continuous and therefore scarcely noticeable; there will be no danger of accident, and the contrivance can be put up in any street, long or short, where it may be required. It is said that an attempt is to be made very soon to demonstrate the feasibility of this scheme, probably on Chambers street, from Pavonia Ferry to Broadway.

An Exciting Wedding Tour.

'Twas a lovely, starlight night in February. I was the happiest man in the world, for had I not that evening clasped hands with the sweetest bride that ever wore orange-blossoms, and heard the holy man's blessing on our blithe faith?

Of course I had.

Yes, 'twas my wedding night; and oft, while receiving the noisy congratulations of relatives and friends, my eyes had sought her beloved features with pride and affection, and my heart had swollen with joy and gladness at the realization of my fondest hopes and dreams.

But the hour for our departure drew nigh, and all else was forgotten in my impatience to take my darling to our home; and, amid the cries of cheer and God-speed, I placed my bride and her mother in the sleigh, and, gathering the reins over the backs of my noble span of horses, who, seemingly feeling the joy and impatience of the moment, sprang like lightning to the highway.

We had a ride of twenty miles before us; but the air was keen and bracing, the snow hard and well beaten, and a few hours would bring us home.

Away we sped, and trees, rocks, and snow-drifts fled rapidly to our rear, while the tinkling of the bells chimed a merry accompaniment to our happy thoughts. We were too full to speak—at least I was. What words could paint the ecstacies of a lover-husband?

Full one-half of our journey was accomplished when we reached the forest of Tcherken, through which nearly the balance of it lay. As we dashed into it, and became enfolded in its gloomy shades, an involuntary shiver passed over me; but, though the darkness grew each moment more dense, a kiss, snatched from the lips of my bride, reassured me.

We had traversed a considerable portion of the forest when a low, moaning murmur came wailing through the trees, that sent a chill to my heart that well-nigh stopped its beating.

I had heard that sound twice before, while in the North, and knew too well its fearful import. Tightening the reins, I struck my gallant steeds with all my strength, and accompanied the blow with a cry that sent them on the road with redoubled speed.

"Why, Ivan! you are cruel," met my ear, while at the same time the horrible sound—louder, nearer.

Great God! She little dreamed of the cruel necessity which prompted again the lash applied to the now excited steeds, for they, too, had heard and recognized the warning.

On, on we flew—yes, flew, when again behind us, louder, nearer yet, came the dreadful sound.

I was on my feet now, straining every nerve to keep my horses to their work.

"What is it, darling?"

"Nothing, pet."

Appallingly near came the deep baying of the monsters, to give me the lie.

"Ivan, are they wolves?"

She had named the dreadful danger. Yes, the wolves had scented their prey, and were even now upon us.

My father's house, our destination, was just beyond the forest. Could we reach it? On, on we flew; and back of us, sweeping along like the dread waters of ocean, came a dense, dark wave of living fiends; and in a moment more, countless balls of fire gleamed around us.

With a low cry of terror, my bride sunk to the bottom of the sleigh, and covered her eyes to shut out the horrid sight.

My pistols—a shot—a short pause, and on they sweep. Another—a moment only gained. With a curse, I flung the empty tubes at the nearest brute, to be answered by a hellish growl.

"My God! and must we die?"

A shrill note of terror from the horses told me it would soon be over.

Terrible despair! A thousand thoughts cross my bewildered brain. My bride, my home, parents, happiness, life—my mother-in-law!

Hah! my mother-in-law! Like lightning flashed through my mind the question, of what earthly use is a mother-in-law to a young couple? and, like inspiration flashed the answer, "Clearly, none at all." In a twinkle of an eye she was struggling with the angry pack, and nobly she contested with the hungry brutes. We are near our home. A moment is a life. But, alas! too soon our sainted mother-in-law is following us—in piecemeal. Almost there! Five minutes and we are safe. But on, like avenging demons, come they. The horses stagger and reel. Again around us leap the brutes, maddened by the taste of blood.

I fling myself to the bottom of the sleigh, and a pair of arms are around my neck, and warm kisses fall on my cheek.

"We will die together, darling."

"Ah, ah! What for? No, no!" Inspiration again!

And over the back of the sleigh I bundled my darling bride, and kissing my hand to her, fell back unconscious.

I awoke in the arms of my anxious mother, and to agonized inquiries after my bride, could only respond with a convulsive shudder:

"Chawed by the wolves, mamma, dear."

A Curiosity of Crime.

Carroll Sanborn, the renowned "gentleman burglar," is dead. He breathed his last on Sunday morning, December 17, in jail at Lawrence, Mass. Early in October, Sanborn got a mortal wound in a fight with a constable named Donovan. The latter was bent on arresting his man, and succeeded, with this result. It is said that Sanborn made friends of all who approached him while in jail, and that he gave up freely all the property he had stolen. He seems altogether to have been a singular character. In all respects, save his mania for burglary, he lived a pure and even an exemplary life. He touched no intoxicating drink and no tobacco. He was scrupulously faithful to his wife and tenderly attached to his family. His clergyman and physician concur in extolling his amiable and attractive disposition and gentlemanly manners. They say that he did not really care to accumulate wealth, and had none but kindly feelings for his fellow-men. His sole fault was his inextinguishable passion for midnight burglary, a form of colossal kleptomania, which, strive as he might, he could not control. The unhappy man escaped the last disgrace of being doomed to the State Prison. He pleaded guilty to the charges against him in the Superior Court; but he died in the arms of his wife before the bench had time to pronounce his sentence.

—It is proposed by the citizens of New York to present the artist, Thomas Nast, with an elegant service of silver, as an acknowledgment of their gratitude for his aid in revealing and correcting official corruption.

INSURANCE.

THE HARTFORD
Fire Ins. Company

Still Continues to offer through nearly

TWO THOUSAND AGENCIES

Real indemnity tested by every conceivable emergency, during a period of more than

Sixty Years,

Leaving no excuse for the LOSS and DISAPPOINTMENT to which all are daily liable who neglect to secure solvent insurance.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Cash Assets, Dec. 1, over all pending liabilities	1,553,738.80
Cash Assessment voted by Stockholders payable Dec. 23	500,000.00
Actual Cash Resources	$2,053,738.80

Strong and Stable Institutions with large resources and wealthy backers can alone command confidence in the present hour.

The Hartford

Refers to the payment in cash, of losses by the Chicago fire to the extent of

$1,280,000.00,

In eight and a half weeks,—to the fact that it has less than $150,000 of unadjusted claims by this disaster, and to its present resources, as evidence that it meets all of the conditions demanded by the perils incident to its profession. Present income $10,000 per day! All business transactions conducted upon safe and legitimate principles.

Business accepted on paying terms.

S. M. MOORE & CO., City Agents Western Department.

G. F. BISSELL, General Agent. Temporary office cor. Washington & Green.

Tried in the Fire and found Faithful.

PHŒNIX
Insurance Company, Of Hartford, Conn.

SEVENTEEN YEARS of brilliant success and substantial prosperity, in a profession in which three fourths of all the Companies engaged prove bitter failures, indicates soundness of management, conservative practice, and legitimate underwriting.

Chicago Office, 42 South Canal-st.

E. L. IRETON, Adjuster.

HENRY H. BROWN, Agent. Western Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. M. MAGILL, General Agent.

ILLINOIS MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Co.

All parties having claims against the above Company are requested to present their proofs as early as possible; those who have presented proofs will please call with their policies and have them adjusted, at No. 47 South Clark-st., Room 7, third story.

A. S. BARRY, Adjuster for the Company.

A CARD.

The office of the PEOPLE'S INS. CO., of San Francisco, Cal., is at 183 West Monroe-st., Chicago, where the undersigned can be found, a few days longer, authorized to adjust and settle all claims against the above Company and the LAMAR of Chicago.

JOHN H. WISE, Vice President.

A. R. GUNNISON, Adjuster.

The following telegram was received by JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., from their attorney in San Francisco, Cal.:

San Francisco, Dec. 21, 1871.

To JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.:

I have settled with the People's Ins. Co. for twenty-five cents on the dollar.

D. S. TENNEY.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SUFFOLK—SS. SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. September Term, 1871.

Commonwealth by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner, vs.

New England Mutual Marine Insurance Co.

The undersigned have been appointed Receivers of the above-named ... All persons having claims against the said company are requested to present the same ... signed a statement thereof forthwith, and all persons indebted to said company are requested to make payment to them.

BOSTON, December 15, 1871.

(Signed) GEORGE C. LORD, ALPHEUS HARDY, JAS. H. BEAL, Receivers, No. 3 Sears' Building.

Claims at Chicago may be presented through Messrs. GEORGE C. CLARKE & CO., 10 Eldridge-court.

LAMAR
Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

Parties having claims for loss on the above Company are requested to call at Room 17, Sherman House, and receive settlement. Parties holding Policies under which no loss is claimed are requested to send them in for cancellation, as the Company is in the hands of a Receiver, and the Policies afford but partial indemnity in case of loss or damage by fire.

A. R. FROTHINGHAM.

Buffalo Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

BUFFALO CITY INSURANCE CO.,

Western Insurance Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that JOHN C. GRAVES and J. DEWALDEN CHURCHILL are appointed to attend to the adjustment of losses by fire where any of the above Companies are concerned. Parties who have not sent in their proofs are requested to do so at once to facilitate the proposed EARLY settlement of all legitimate claims.

S. S. JEWETT, Assignee.

Chicago Office, Brown Office House, corner of West Washington and Halsted sts.

PUTNAM FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office: Room 1, No. 30 West Madison-st. All creditors of this company who have not signed the proposed compromise are requested to call ... and inform the President of their decision, or the company must be adjudicated bankrupt under the United States Bankrupt Act. List of Chicago creditors who have signed can be seen at the office, and any necessary explanation will be furnished. Whatever action is taken must be taken promptly.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes.

For the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing

Chicago and Western Trade,

we have opened a Branch Salesroom

Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.

THOS. FEAREY & SONS.

FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

1,000 BRLS. CIDER.

We have for sale, and shall keep constantly on hand, Michigan Cider, manufactured in years 1869, 1870, 1871. All warranted pure. CURTISS & CASTER, Produce Commission Merchants and Dealers in Domestic Dried Fruits, 127 Michigan-av.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWN'S DOUBLE RUBBER

Weather Strips!

The best in the market, at BOSLEY & CO., 117 West Washington-st. The trade supplied at low rates.

BANKING.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade, Thomas F. Eldridge, Samuel B. Dana, Cornelius N. Bliss, T. F. Hunt, Walter T. Lewis, Edward R. Townsend, Jacob Wendell, E. S. Fisher, James Knott, Hewlett Scudder, George V. Victor, Bryce Gray, Edward F. Foor, Chas. G. Shaw, Henry Alsop, Wm. Foot, Jesse Seligman, William P. Brintnall — Eldridge, Dunham & Co.; Upham, Tucker & Co.; John S. Bliss, Wright & Co.; Spaulding, Hunt & Co.; Lewis, Brothers & Co.; Townsend & Yale; J. C. Howe & Co.; Knott, Hammond & Pomeroy (Counsel); Jones, Underhill & Scudder; F. Victor & Achelis; James F. White & Co.; Denny, Foor & Co.; Shaw, Barbour & Co. (Cincinnati); Alsop & Co.; Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.; J. & W. Seligman & Co.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.

SAVINGS BANK.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,

685 Wabash-av.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President.

S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
MASONIC BUILDING,

Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts. Branch 493 Wabash-av.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Sterling Bills on London. Gold Drafts on New York.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

EXPRESS NOTICES.

U. S. Express Co.

REDUCED RATES

on Remittances of Currency, Small Packages, and C. O. D.'s.

H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

December, 1871.

American Merchants' Union EXPRESS CO.

General Office 520 Wabash-av. Branch Office 118 West Randolph-st.

Chicago, Dec. 20, 1871.

From and after this date our rates for carriage of small remittances of money, $5 to $50, will be from 15 to 25 cents. Proportionate reduction in small parcels and collection rates.

O. W. BARRETT, Agent.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

GUNS, RIFLES,

Pistols, Fishing & Shooting Tackle,

Breech-loading Implements and Fixed Ammunition, Pistol Cartridges, Gunpowder, Shot, Lead, Blasting Powder, Safety Fuse, a general assortment of Sporting Goods, Gunsmiths' Materials, Pocket Cutlery and Newhouse traps. Agent for Geo. T. Abbey's celebrated top-fastening breech loader.

All orders for goods in (or out of) our line shall have prompt attention.

F. E. EATON, 731 Halsted-st., Formerly Eaton & Abbey, 101 Lake-st.

ICE TOOLS.

ICE TOOLS.

Edwin Hunt & Sons, 146 MICHIGAN-AV., near Monroe-st.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, 141 Centre-st., New York.

BUILDERS IN IRON.

Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago.

169 WABASH-AV.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

Office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,

No. 120 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1871.

The books for the transfer of registered bonds will be closed on FRIDAY, December 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due January 1, 1872. Such payments will be made by mailing to the address of each holder of registered bonds, at the closing of the books, a check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their Post Office address since July 1, 1871, are requested to send the new address at once to this office. The books will be re-opened Tuesday, January 2, 1872.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

Cash Advances.

I am prepared to advance on pork, or other products to be sold here or East, on fair terms.

G. S. HUBBARD, 101 West Washington-st.

COAL.

Moss Bank Coal.

We are now introducing this celebrated heating and steam Coal into Chicago, and are prepared to furnish it in any quantity on reasonable notice and at low prices. The attention of dealers, ... and others is invited. We can also furnish it for points north and west of Chicago. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

OFFICE, 162 West Twelfth-st.

PERRY & NEEKER, Chicago Agents of the Co.

PROFESSIONAL.

MEDICAL & ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

Before the fire at 169 Wabash-av., now at

NO. 123 CALUMET-AV., CHICAGO.

This is truly a home of modern improvements, full of comforts for the invalid, and the best medical and electrical means known to the profession used. For reference send for a circular.

JUSTIN HAYES, M. D., Resident Physician.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Insurance & Trust Company Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in Chicago, No. 37 West Madison-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WM. R. HOSWELL, Secretary.

Brick Press.

Parties desiring to make pressed brick will find our ... press the best in the market. Send for circulars. Brick-trucks, barrows, etc., for sale.

U. S. Brick Machine Company, 116 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

189 Wabash-av.,

Within Forty feet of Palmer's Grand Hotel,

FOR SALE.

25 feet by 165 feet, to alley. Price, $35,000, on easy terms, but no deviation in price. Apply to DR. JUSTIN HAYES, 123 Calumet-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ROOT & CADY,
619 Michigan-av.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

Steck Pianos,

Root & Cady Pianos,

STRINGS, VIOLINS,

And all other kinds of IMPORTED GOODS. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

E. T. ROOT, C. M. CADY, WM. LEWIS. } ROOT & CADY.

W. W. KIMBALL,
610 MICHIGAN-AV.

INVOICES RECEIVED DAILY OF

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Orders from Dealers filled with despatch. New Pianos to rent and for sale on the most favorable terms. Pianos tuned, repaired, and stored.

CHICKERING PIANO
AT

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

81 Sixteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

Estey Organ.

STOREY & CAMP, General Agents, 493 West Randolph-st. Organs to rent or for sale on instalments.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.

Window and Door Caps, Belt Courses, Cornices, Brackets Chimney Tops, Vases, Hanging Baskets, &c.

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.,

Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK,

Engraves and Prints

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

MEDICINES.

TONIC OF HEALTH.

For Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, or for Tubercular Consumption, Tumors, and other forms of scrofula.

TONIC OF HEALTH

Alone, is warranted and guaranteed by all Druggists to give satisfactory results when taken up, or price refunded.

TONIC OF HEALTH

Alone, publishes its ingredients around every bottle. 8 oz. $1. 4 oz. 50 cents. Commissioned to Druggists and Dealers. TONIC

BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS

(one a dose, 25 cts. per bottle, in glass bottles), warranted. Address Chicago Office AMERICAN MEDICINE CO.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from Germany and Scandinavia ports and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st., Chicago.

Established 1840.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS

Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1869.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.

All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight.*

Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Contractors, Carpenters, and Builders.

We shall be prepared to furnish any lengths of heavy Joists and Timber, in any quantity, at reasonable prices, about the 1st of January next. Orders are respectfully solicited.

JOHN D. GARDINER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers, 320 Lumber-st.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this association, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking House, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 1 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Grand Duke Alexis.

A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

114 West Washington-st.

Notice to Architects and Builders.

Fire-proof Roofing and Cornice. Having commenced the manufacture of Galvanized Iron Cornice, Window Caps and Sills, ... galvanized iron work of all descriptions, we respectfully solicit the attention of architects and builders. Slate and tin roofing done at the shortest notice, at No. 174 North Jefferson-st.

SOKUP, KIESS & CO.

25c. CORNS. 25c.

DR. STEPHENS, 125 West Washington-st., 2 to 5; 89 Twenty-second-st., 4 to 6. All right-cured corns. ... per box. Druggists have it.

GLOBE JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

A. C. KELLOGG & CO., AGENTS, 172 West Washington-st.

We are prepared to fill orders on short notice for these well-known presses. Our new eighth medium will be ready January 15, 1872.

MASONRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

The undersigned is prepared to give strict attention to either contract, day, or percentage work of masonry. Special attention given to the building in of boilers, furnaces, coffee roasters, or ovens. Jobbing promptly attended to. Address T. BRACE, 305 West Harrison-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co, 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

WATCHES.

Holiday Presents!

ELGIN WATCHES.

Full-plate Movements, adjusted to temperature, in Gold or Silver Cases, for Gents' use.

The B. W. Raymond, H. Z. Culver, and H. H. Taylor movements are especially recommended.

The LADY ELGIN, in Gold Hunting, enamelled, or engraved case, continues the most popular watch for ladies' use yet offered for sale. No more charming present could be made than one of these beautiful time pieces.

The ELGIN WATCHES, of style and price according to taste and purse, are for sale by all Chicago Jewellers.

No movements retailed by the Company.

The Elgin Illustrated Almanac for 1872 has just been received from the Aldine Press, and is in the hands of Chicago Jewellers for presentation to their customers. It will also be forwarded by mail to any address upon application to

National (Elgin) Watch Co., Cor. Green & Washington-sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune,

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ... edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$ 1.50
Five copies, one year	7.00
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	20.00
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	50.00

TRI-WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$ 6.00
Five copies, one year	27.50
Ten copies, one year	50.00

DAILY.

Single copy, per annum	$12.00

SUNDAY EDITION.

Single copy, per annum	$2.00

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Choral Tribute!
By L. O. EMERSON.

This favorite collection of Church Music continues to sell largely, and is the

LEADING BOOK OF THE SEASON.

PRICE, $1.50.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

BAUMBACH'S

New Collection OF SACRED MUSIC!

Those who have been anxiously waiting for its appearance may now send their orders; and not one will be disappointed in the quality of music. Te Deums, Benedictites, Responses, Glorias, Anthems, Solos, Duets, Quartettes, and all first-class ... Large, clear, legible type, a great recommendation.

Price, in Cloth, $2.50; Boards, $2.00.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

HOTELS.

St. James Hotel,
COR. CLARK AND POLK-STS.

The only first-class, well-furnished Hotel on the South Side.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

Refurnished throughout. Passenger Elevator introduced.

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor, (Also of Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.)

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

has been in Chicago for the last twelve years, and has gained a reputation above all others in his line or specialty which has induced others to advertise in his name, trying to build a practice upon his reputation, since the great fire in this city. Dr. Bigelow trusts that this timely notice will prevent outside parties from being misled by newspaper advertisements. Call or address Dr. C. BIGELOW, 460 South State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in all Chronic and Special Diseases, formerly 161 Washington-st., is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 565 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

Daily Edition, per year, by mail.......$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail.......6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail.......2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail.......$2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1871.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

We print the report of the Commissioners appointed by the President to consider the subject of civil service reform. It is a part of the history of the times, and is replete with interest. If any man wishes to understand the way appointments are made, and the kind of men who are appointed under what Mr. Morton says is the best civil service in the world, let him read this report. The Commissioners had, to some extent, a delicate duty to perform. They were making a report which was to be laid before Congress, with a knowledge that a very large portion of the members of both houses owed their election, and their re-election, to personal participation in the corruptions of the civil service system. The Commissioners report, as part of the painful and humiliating condition of the civil service, the fact that candidates for Congress, and all other places, have, in order to control caucuses, to make pledges of securing appointments, and, when elected, these pledges must be redeemed. The business of all branches of the government is subordinated to that of redeeming these pledges. "The great officers of the government are constrained to become mere office-brokers." The effect of this system of appointments upon the moral tone of the country is to debase it. It threatens the demoralization of the nation.

Fitness is wholly disregarded, and offices are granted as a reward for personal service in behalf of the patron. We invite the attention of the country to this review of the present condition of the civil service, which is due to the manner in which appointments are made. The Commissioners frankly declare that the President and the Secretaries are merely the appointment clerks of Congress, notwithstanding the fact that the constitution carefully excludes Congress from the appointing power. In the face of this prohibition the Commissioners say: "It is not denied that the chief national appointments in the several States are now really made, not by the President and Senate, but at the pleasure of the Senators from the States in which the office is to be filled."

The Commissioners report that, under the constitution and laws as they now exist, thorough reform is not practicable. They, therefore, confine their recommendations to those offices to which the President and Secretaries may, if willing, consent that competitive merit shall commend the applicant and retain him in office. They do not go beyond the existing law. All they recommend is the partial reform which is possible without any change of law.

We think it is to be regretted that the Commission, having so bravely pointed out the evils of the system, and the cause of those evils, did not also recommend the constitutional or other changes which are needed to extirpate the whole cause of corruption, and place upon Congress the responsibility of making such changes. The recommendations they make are excellent, but they are comparatively small. They leave the corrupt fountain of the abomination untouched. But, if the report accomplishes no other end than to give the country a candid statement of the actual condition of the system, it will do much. It will awaken public interest to a subject deeply affecting the national prosperity, and in time popular zeal will demand the abolition of all the evils which now disgrace the civil service.

AMERICAN APPRENTICES.

The stone-cutters in the granite quarries at Westerly, Rhode Island, are now on a strike. The cause does not arise from any question of wages or time, but the employment of apprentices. The trade is a good one, the workmen earning from $3.50 to $5 per day. The employer had received apprentices, duly bound to him by law, to learn the trade. The workmen demanded the dismissal of a number of these apprentices; this demand being refused, the workmen, 300 in number, struck. The association of workmen have $7,000 cash on hand, and have made an arrangement for the payment to each of the striking workmen of $5 a week. The usual notice has been sent to other quarries not to come to Westerly. The employers giving notice of their willingness to receive more apprentices, 500 boys applied, and were put at work under competent instructors.

This is one of those cases of practical difficulty which constantly arise between workmen and employers. The Stone-Cutters' Association by rule ordered that no more than a certain number of apprentices should be allowed to work in proportion to a given number of journeymen. This rule is not peculiar to stone-cutters, but is general in all trades. There are objections to such a rule; but the practical difficulties arise from the opposing views as to the proper number of apprentices who shall be allowed to work. Thus, one trade may allow one apprentice to three journeymen, while others permit one apprentice to not less than ten journeymen. The strikes are the result of an attempt, on the one hand, to make journeymen mere instructors of apprentices, and, on the other hand, to so exclude apprentices as to make the trade a monopoly in the hands of the present workmen. Instead of coming to an amicable understanding on this subject, a strike is the result. In an economic point of view, this strike, like all others, will result disastrously. The daily wages of the men amounted to $1,200, or $7,200 a week. Assuming that the men will remain idle for four weeks, the loss of wages will then be $28,000. This sum thus lost cannot be recovered, except by over-work extending through an entire year or more. The effect upon the apprentices will not be beneficial. The boys will never finish their education as workmen. As soon as they become somewhat proficient they will be elected members of the union, and thereby bound by its commands. Though but half workmen, they will be recognized by the craft, and thenceforward will not be at liberty to work at apprentices' wages, and will not be able to earn those of journeymen. They will, therefore, be spoiled as stone-cutters, and be too much stone-cutters to be anything else.

One of the best reforms that the Labor Congress can adopt is a thorough revision of the apprentice system. At present, a boy willing to learn a mechanical trade has six chances offered him of learning a trade in the Penitentiary to the one he has of learning that trade in a workshop. An advertisement for an apprentice in any respectable trade would be answered in this city by 500 boys; and, of 500 boys applying for trades, not more than one can find a place where he can be received to learn the particular trade he wants to learn. The result of this exclusion is, that there is hardly such a thing known as an apprentice system in this country. Boys who want to be carpenters, or masons, or machinists can find no shop in which they can be received; the boy who wants to be a carpenter may find a place as blacksmith, or the lad who wants to be a mason may find a place as a tinner, and must take the only place open or pass the age at which he can learn any mechanical trade. What we want is a liberal system by which any boy can learn any trade for which he has taste and is physically adapted, and which will require of him a service as an apprentice for a specified number of years. If the unions would peremptorily draw a line by which, after a given date, say five years hence, no workman should be rated as a journeyman who has not served continually for the specified number of years required for that trade, then there would be none but good workmen; then a demand for equal wages would be made in behalf of workmen all competent, and not, as now, in behalf of a large number of scallawags who, though but scarcely fit for poor apprentice work, have to be admitted into the unions on an equality, under the pressure of strikes. Now, a strike forces unions to admit everybody, in order to more effectually cripple the employer; but the admission of such men reacts injuriously on the craft, lowers the standard of workmanship, and places the half-skilled journeymen on an equality with the finished workmen. Such a law would create more mechanics, but they would be all skilful, and, being skilful, they would command higher compensation than can now be afforded, when the botch must be paid as much as the finished, educated mechanic.

THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF FRANCE.

France begins to fret against German occupancy, and to regard the rule, "To the victors belong the spoils," with the heartiest disrelish. She is now realizing the fact that the victors dictate terms, which she did not stop to think of when, a year and a half ago, her army rashly started out to cross the Rhine and occupy Berlin, but never reached the frontier. With the evident intention of enlisting the sympathies of the world, she parades her wounds and declares that a river of blood rolls between her and Germany. With genuine French bombast, she proclaims, "upon her honor, she desires peace, and will not break her word." It is her evident desire to appear as the injured innocent, trampled under foot by the great Teutonic brute.

In the meantime, what is the truth in regard to this claim for commiseration? When the war closed, Germany exacted a ransom to cover the cost of the war, and the condition was made, to which France consented, that the German troops should occupy certain districts, at French expense, until this ransom was paid. Since that time it has been found necessary to place six French departments in a state of siege, owing to the repeated murders of German soldiers, and the invariable acquittal of the murderers by French juries. With peculiar inconsistency, the French press frantically protests against such a reprisal, and declares Germany out of the pale of civilization, because she will not accept such verdicts. In one breath she declares, upon her honor, that she desires peace, and will not break her word; and in the next, from the public tribunals, through the daily journals, and even from the judicial bench, she cries for revenge, and incites the peasantry to murder. To such an extent have these murders increased, that Bismarck has already threatened not only to retaliate in kind by the seizure of hostages, but, if the outrages do not cease, to increase the army of occupation still further, and compel the French to pay double the expense of its support. The exact difference between French and German justice is shown by two trials, which took place on the same day. On November 17, Louis Bertin, a gardener, was tried before the Assize Court at Melun for attempting to assassinate a Prussian officer. He was acquitted immediately by the jury, on the ground that his blind patriotism had made him incapable of discerning the moment at which the Prussian had ceased to be an enemy. On the same day a Bavarian soldier, Joseph Kern, was tried by a German military tribunal at Landau, on the charge of having assassinated a Frenchman. It was not claimed for him that his blind patriotism made him incapable of discerning when a Frenchman ceased to become an enemy, but, on the other hand, he was promptly condemned to death.

In the meantime, Germany is preparing herself to enforce her demands, and has already secured the active sympathy of Russia. What is France doing? Instead of devising any means by which to pay the ransom and thus rid herself of the presence of her hated enemies, she is drifting hopelessly about under the management of a man seemingly without any policy, unless it be to do exactly the wrong things for the best interests of his country; a man who openly proclaimed, in his recent message to the Assembly, that if the opinions he was advancing were the opinions of years ago, he was too old to change them. Under the rule of this man assassination has been the prominent feature of French life,—not only the assassination of Germans, but of Frenchmen also. Scarcely a day has passed since M. Thiers has been in power that the telegraph has not informed us of the summary murder of some of the best soldiers and scholars of France. A significant sign of the times in Paris is furnished by a recent number of the weekly *Journal Illustré*. It has a short notice of the executions of Rossel, Ferre, and Bourgeois, side by side of which is a great patch of black. On rubbing a damp sponge across this apparently inexpressive blank, there is disclosed an engraving of the Satory tragedy. There are seen the officer lowering his sword as the signal for firing, the discharge of the muskets, and the three victims falling. Thus M. Thiers is reorganizing France, not by the development of commerce, the increase of agricultural resources, the accumulation of public revenue, and the establishment of republican government, but by the carrying out of political revenges, and the daily murders of Germans and Frenchmen. Such a form of government cannot last long; and what assurance have we that, when the next political adventurer comes into power, he will not commence also a series of reprisals, and that M. Thiers will not go to his death as he sent Rossel, or to transportation for life as he sent Reclus? When France quits assassination as a trade, and shows some disposition to establish a government based upon something more enduring than the spilled blood of her sons, it will be time for her to expect sympathy from abroad.

It is well known to those familiar with the history of New York, that the nefarious ring known as "Tammany" is nominally a *benevolent* society, having been incorporated as such by the New York Legislature in the year 1805. Its title was the "Tammany Society, or Columbian Order," and its purpose that of "affording relief to the indigent and distressed members of the association, their widows, orphans, and others who may be found proper objects of charity." The most conspicuous objects of the society's charity of late have been the "indigent and distressed" Tweed, with his friends Sweeney, Garvey, *et al.*, who, doubtless, rank as "orphans" on the society's books. But, in view of the peculiarity in the Columbian Order's method of obtaining the funds for its alms, it has been proposed to ask the Legislature to revoke the charter of the order, and thereby, if possible, break it up. Of course, the charter amounts to but very little of itself, the Ring having been held together, up to a recent date, by a cohesion far firmer than that which any State charter could impart; but, now that the cohesion has been destroyed by the furnace-heat of popular indignation and the sharp chisel of scientific scrutiny, it will not be amiss for the Legislature to do all it can to scatter the fragments beyond all possibility of any future welding.

Among all the numerous plans that have been suggested for remedying the loss of our records by fire, we believe that there is not one that does not propose a short statute of "limitations;" in other words, that possession for two or three years, or other fixed period, accompanied with payment of taxes shall be evidence of title. This will probably be the best title which will be evolved under any of the numerous schemes that are urged for legislative action.

Taxes are due and payable when the warrant for their collection is delivered to the Collector, and, as a short statute of limitations will undoubtedly pass at the present session of the General Assembly, it behooves all who wish the advantage of such a law to pay their taxes without any delay.

The Richmond *Dispatch* is not very enthusiastic over the productions of Virginia, which have diminished every year since the war. It asserts that the production of tobacco in the James River Valley has diminished one-half. As to wheat, the diminution is still greater, the production for five years since the war being as one to *four* what it was for the five preceding the war. The last crop was almost an entire failure, and the receipts fall off one-half, so that Richmond millers had to purchase wheat at the North. Cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and poultry have also diminished in a greater ratio than the leading staples. As all this diminution has occurred since the war, it is evident that the war did not pay in Virginia.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Health.

Mortality Report for the Past Week—A Steady Decrease.

The Small-Pox—Its Ravages Less Alarming in Extent and Character.

Gratifying Success in Preventing the Spread of the Disease.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Johnson in the chair. Present—Commissioners Rauch, Hoard, and Reynolds.

MORTALITY REPORT.

The report of the Sanitary Superintendent was presented, showing the mortality for the week ending December 23, 1871, to have been 105, besides 1 premature and 14 still births. The principal causes of death were as follows: Accident, 5; consumption, 7; convulsions, 17; croup, 3; scarlet fever, 3; typhoid fever, 12; heart disease, 3; old age, 5; pneumonia, 8; small-pox, 13; whooping cough, 2. Compared with the preceding week there was a decrease of 7 deaths. Of those under 1 year of age there were 27 deaths; between 20 and 50, 30; between 1 and 5, 18. Of males there were 54, and of females 52. The largest mortality rate was in the Fifteenth Ward, where 17 deaths occurred, there being 14 in the Ninth; 10 in the Eighth; 7 in the Seventh, and 6 in the Fifth. The Superintendent remarks that there is a slight decrease in the number of deaths compared with last week, and, for the first time in two months, is there a decrease for two consecutive weeks, as before the fire there was an alternate increase and decrease. Although this is the case, the death rate is higher than usual at this season of the year, as in 1870 there were 85 deaths; in 1869, 93; in 1868, 85. Compared with last week there were 2 more deaths by bronchitis; 7 by convulsions; 3 by croup; 3 by heart diseases, and 2 by whooping cough; while there were 6 less by diphtheria; 2 by remittent fever; 2 by scarlet fever; 3 by meningites, and 3 by small-pox. A careful examination into the causes of deaths shows that, with the exception of small-pox and typhoid fever, the general health of the city is as good as usual at this time, taking into consideration the decrease of the population incident to the fire and its concomitants. Infantile life suffered more than last week, while the decrease of the week is entirely among those of American birth and parentage. Ward mortality shows that there was an increase in the Second, Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards, while there is a decrease in the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Eighteenth Wards, and a decrease in the public institutions.

THE BARRACKS.

The general health of the inmates of the barracks continues good. Three deaths occurred during the week—one of bronchitis at the Halsted street barracks (the first that has occurred there), one of pneumonia, and one of marasmus, in the Centre avenue barracks. The case of small-pox in the Madison street barracks was taken from the lodging room (where those who have no other place to go are taken care of), and was a recent arrival from Michigan.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The Superintendent reports, with great satisfaction, a steady decrease of mortality by typhoid fever, and with the measures now in force it is hoped that a further decrease will soon be reported. During the last two months the deaths by this disease have been for the respective weeks, 9, 11, 17, 24, 17, 18, 13, and 12.

SMALL-POX.

Cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported during the past week, at the following places: No. 183 South Green street; No. 79 1-2 Dussold street; north-east corner of Lincoln and Thomas streets; No. 539 Burnside street; No. 1490 Prairie avenue; No. 273 South Halsted street; No. 627 West Monroe street; No. 424 Butterfield street; No. 11 River street; No. 708 State street; No. 732 South Halsted street; No. 77 Brown street; No. 259 Twenty-sixth street; No. 21 Eldridge court; No. 876 Michigan avenue; No. 520 Butterfield street; No. 676 Archer avenue; on Butterfield street, south of Thirty-seventh street; on Burnside street, near Thirty-fifth street; No. 39 Selah street; No. 45 Cedar street; No. 216 Third avenue; No. 264 Arnold street; No. 630 Burnside street; No. 101 Schiller street; No. 16 Selah street; No. 111 Blunker street; Robey street, between Evans and Sixteenth street; immigrants from Standard Hall; corner of Halsted and Wilbur streets; No. 567 South Halsted street; No. 19 Belden avenue; No. 54 Sheldon street; No. 42 Rebecca street; immigrant from the Northwestern Depot; No. 395 West Adams street; No. 597 West Lake street; No. 45 English street; No. 166 North avenue; No. 85 North avenue; No. [illegible] Burnside street; corner of Thirty-eighth and Arnold streets; No. [illegible] South Halsted street; No. 79 Hubbard street; No. 322 Main street; No. 530 South Union street; No. 202 Halsted street; No. 23 Bible street; No. 42 Eldridge court; No. 136 Fourth avenue; No. 95 South Canal street; No. 258 West Randolph street; No. 50 Foster street; No. 368 Carroll street; No. 331 Twenty-third street; No. 89 Cottage Grove avenue; Madison street barracks, and No. 1447 West Lake street.

REMARKS.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there is an increase in the number of cases of this horrid disease. Compared with last week, there was an increase of 12. Of these there were 12 in the district south of Twelfth street on the West Side, 6 less than the previous week; 16 in the district north of Twelfth street on the West Side, or an increase of 4 over last week; 23 on the South Side, an increase or 6; and 8 on the North Side, an increase of 8, there having been none reported last week. The most satisfactory exhibit of the week is the decrease in the district south of Twelfth street on the West Side, where two-thirds of the small-pox has been since the fire, and shows conclusively what can be done in the way of prevention by vaccination and quarantine. Special attention has been directed to this quarter, with the foregoing results, and under the most discouraging circumstances, as more opposition has been encountered here than in any other part of the city. On the South Side the infection still runs at large, as during the last week four patients who were picked up in the street have been sent to the Small-Pox Hospital, two of them being immigrants. One immigrant was also taken from No. 95 Canal street, and two cases came to the office of the Board. Vaccination and revaccination is being pushed with all the vigor possible, and the effect is already manifest in modifying the character of the disease, and in preventing its spread. With patients perambulating the streets daily, it must be expected that those who may come in contact with them, and who are not properly protected by vaccination, will suffer.

There has been less opposition to vaccination, and a more general compliance with the orders of the board, this week than heretofore, but it has been found necessary to bring suits against undertakers for burying without permits, persons tearing down cards, and others for neglecting to report cases.

The usual protests about quarantining houses have been made, with the claim of "I pay license," "I pay taxes," "You have no right to interfere with my business," &c., but with no avail.

LOCALITIES AND DATES.

The deaths by small-pox for the week are as follows: December 17, at No. 27 Gurley street, and at No. 99 Newberry avenue; December 19, at No. 51 Ruble street, and at No. 590 South Union street; December 20, at the Small-Pox Hospital, at No. 247 Johnson street, and at No. 86 Fisk street; December 21, at No. 37 Crittenden street; December 22, at the Small-Pox Hospital, at a house on Thomas street, and at No. 125 Wentworth avenue; December 23, at No. 524 South Halsted, and at No. 137 Twenty-second street.

A MATTER OF CONGRATULATION.

It will be seen that there were three less than last week, which is certainly, situated as we are, a source of congratulation. As heretofore, the greater proportion was among our residents of foreign birth, and from present indications it would not be surprising if the number were less the present week. Generally speaking, the Superintendent feels more hopeful with regard to preventing the spread of the disease than at any time during the past month, and although more cases are reported than during any previous week, the cases are of a milder type, vaccination being more general, and, with the measures now in force, we shall get the upper hand of the infection if the same desire on the part of all is evinced to be vaccinated as has obtained for the last week. We have less small-pox here than in any large city in the United States, as there are now only 112 cases here, and of these two-thirds are varioloid. Cincinnati lost 57 by small-pox last week, more than have died here from this disease since the 1st of January. Philadelphia, for the same time, lost 228, while our number has been only 13.

COMMENDABLE EFFICIENCY.

The Superintendent added that in this connection it is simply an act of justice to state that there has been a ready and gratifying compliance with orders by all connected with the board under circumstances at times more than usually trying.

The report was accepted and adopted.

Dr. Rauch reported rapid progress in the construction of the new Small-Pox Hospital, and thought that it would be finished within a week.

THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Dr. Mannheimer, Sanitary Inspector of the South Division, reported 23 new cases of small-pox during the week, nearly five-sixths being varioloid in a mild form. He vaccinated and revaccinated 112 persons during the week.

Dr. John Reid, Sanitary Inspector of the North Division, reported that the barracks are under constant surveillance, and are kept as clean as circumstances will permit. The health of the inmates is good. Four new cases of small-pox have occurred during the week, all of moderate severity.

OIL INSPECTION.

The report of the Oil Inspector, David Wylie, was received, showing that he had inspected 84 lots of carbon oil during the week. An accident from kerosene occurred on the 18th inst., at No. 22 North Halsted street, caused by the wind forcing the flame downward and bringing it in contact with the gas in the lamp. In the opinion of the Inspector, it is not safe to carry a lighted lamp out of doors, or where the wind may strike the flame violently.

The board adjourned.

THE LATE B. F. HADDUCK.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Deceased by the Directors of the National Bank of Commerce and the Chicago Clearing House Association.

At a meeting of the Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, held at its banking house on Monday, the 25th of December, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from [illegible] Benjamin F. Hadduck, late President of this bank; and [illegible] a citizen who has long been actively and honorably identified with the promotion of the best interests of this city; a man of unblemished character, upright, honorable, and unswerving in his convictions of duty, a genial companion, a wise counselor, and true gentleman, whose memory we will ever cherish, and for whose loss we would express our profound sorrow; therefore,

Resolved, That this board tender to the family of the deceased their warmest sympathy in their sad bereavement and affliction.

Resolved, That this board attend the funeral services in a body, and that this bank be closed from 10 a. m. to 12 m. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the bank, and a copy thereof forwarded to the family of deceased.

At a special meeting of the Chicago Clearing House Association held on Monday, the following resolutions were passed in respect to the memory of the deceased:

Resolved, That this association has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Benjamin F. Hadduck, late President of the National Bank of Commerce.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Hadduck this association has lost one of its most respected and worthy members; one who, after an active business career of thirty years in this city, has unquestionably left behind him the reputation, than which nothing can be more prized by his family and friends, of an intelligent, upright and successful business man; possessed of such gentle demeanor, calm judgment, and unswerving integrity, that he not only at all times and under all circumstances commanded the entire confidence of his associates, but endeared himself to their friendship and affection. He leaves to this association the remembrance of a name without reproach, and a long and active business life without a stain.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to his memory, these resolutions be placed on the records of the Chicago Clearing House Association, and a copy of the same, properly certified by its officers, be presented to the family of the deceased, with the deep and heartfelt sympathy of its members in their bereavement.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Two Model Policemen Placed on the Retired List.

The Majority of the Board Petition the Legislature to Reduce Their Pay to $500 a Year.

Mayor Medill After Mad Dogs and John Summerfield.

A meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. There were also present Commissioners Sheridan and Rehm.

The duty of the afternoon appeared to be the examination of charges against delinquent policemen. The room in which the investigations are held is about 10 feet square. A pile of trunks near the door was occupied by Captains and Sergeants; the stove was engaged in the cheering occupation of carbonizing delinquent policemen and reporters. The Commissioners could not be seen. They were distinguishable only by their voices.

A MODEL POLICEMAN.

The first sinner who came up for trial was Officer James Carey. That lively and intelligent executioner of the law was charged with a very serious offence. James and Edward Ferry testified that they were passing through the LaSalle street tunnel. They were from Connecticut, and were on their way to Memphis. During their brief stay in this city they had enjoyed themselves considerably. Edward was crazy and boisterous, and his brother called upon the policeman to assist him to the depot. Carey thought it a proper thing to do. He therefore searched the youth, and examined into the contents of his pocketbook. James declared that the pocketbook contained $150. He stated further, that Carey abstracted from the pocketbook a roll of bills, and gave the somewhat depleted concern back to the crazy man. He then took the two strangers toward the St. Louis depot. Before he had gone many blocks the policeman thought it time to go through another search, evidently to see whether the young man had been robbed on the way. He, therefore, made another searching examination of the pocketbook, and abstracted another handful of greasy currency. On reaching the St. Louis depot, the party was met by another policeman, who appeared to distrust the exceeding tenderness of Policeman Carey. He followed them about fifteen or twenty feet, and, seeing the policeman offering money to the boys, said: "This is a sort of confidence game, isn't it?" The two took no notice of the offensive remark, and went out to take a drink. The youths charged Carey with having failed to return $50 of the money taken.

Officer Carey was dismissed from the force.

ANOTHER MODEL.

Officer James Donovan, on Christmas evening, was going southward on a one-horse car. He put his foot on the step. Whether there was any alcoholic occasion for loss of temper did not appear, but certain it is that, missing his foothold, he became savage. He ran through the car, opened the front door, and put a decided head upon the driver. He added insult to injury, and, while he assailed his victim's eyes and nose with ferocious blows, he offended his ears with obnoxious words. So bruised was the driver that he retired to the inside of the car and sat down in silent despair and disgust, causing a temporary demoralization of the road.

The irate officer was ignominiously dismissed from the force.

A MINOR OFFENDER.

Officer Splinter was fined five days' pay for being off duty without leave.

REDUCING COMMISSIONERS' PAY.

Commissioner Rehm offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is exceedingly desirable that the expenses of the City and County Government should be reduced to as low a sum as is consistent with a faithful and honest administration of the affairs thereof; and

WHEREAS, The property must inevitably be taxed to a large extent in order to rebuild the public buildings which were destroyed by the late fire; and

WHEREAS, The salaries of all public servants should be fixed at an amount only equal to the value of the time and labor bestowed in the performance of official duty; therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Illinois is hereby requested to reduce the salary of the Board of Police Commissioners to the sum of $500 per annum for each Commissioner, and to provide that said Commissioners shall not be required to devote any greater amount of time to their official duties than may be necessary for the interests of the department under their control.

Commissioner Talcott said that he would second the motion to pass the resolution. He was opposed to loafing. He actually saw nothing to do sitting round the office. He thought $500 was full compensation for the amount of work he had to do as member of the board.

Commissioner Sheridan opposed the passage of the resolution. It was buncombe. The charter fixed his salary, and provided that it could not be altered during his term of office. He had given up his business to devote the whole of his time to the police business, and could not afford to do it for the sum named.

Commissioner Talcott thought that $1,200 would be a fairer compensation, but $3,000 was too much. He would like it to be understood that the Superintendent of Police and the Fire Marshal should be held responsible for all that was done in either department. If they were unfit to do so, they ought to make room for men who could perform this duty. Hence he was in favor of devoting less time to useless loafing.

Commissioner Sheridan thought Commissioner Talcott could present the city, as a donation, the balance of his salary.

The resolution was adopted.

[A bet was taken on the legality of the change of salary by the Legislature, of a box of cigars, Commissioner Rehm affirming that the Legislature could, and Commissioner Talcott that they could not, change the salary.]

MEN, SALUTE YOUR SUPERIORS.

Commissioner Talcott said he had observed that a Captain of Police was never saluted by his men when passing them on the street. He thought it should be done.

On motion, an order instructing the men to recognize and salute their superior officers, was accordingly passed.

SHERMAN AND KENNEDY TO WEAR THEIR UNIFORMS.

Commissioner Talcott said he had noticed that neither the Superintendent nor his Deputy wore an uniform upon the street, and the necessary instructions were given.

THE MAYOR ON MAD DOGS.

The following proclamation was received from His Honor the Mayor:

WHEREAS, It has been made to appear to me that there are mad dogs within the city, I do hereby, in pursuance of the authority in me vested by law, make this my proclamation, as Mayor of the city of Chicago, and require that, for the period of thirty days from the date hereof, all dogs within the said city shall have a good and substantial wire-gauze or leather muzzle, securely put on, so as to prevent them from biting; and that any dog found going at large during said period of thirty days without such muzzle shall be killed and buried or the carcass otherwise disposed of. I hereby charge the police of the city with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this proclamation. Given under my hand, this, the 26th day of December, 1871.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

The communication was received and the Secretary instructed to request the Mayor to amend his communication by extending the period during his term of office.

EXIT SUMMERFIELD.

The following communication was received from His Honor the Mayor:

To the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: I enclose herewith an opinion of the Law Department as to the right of John Summerfield, Esq., to act as Judge of the Police Court of the South Division. I deem it my duty to request your honorable body to order that no persons arrested by the police for a violation of city ordinances be taken for trial before Mr. Summerfield, and that the police serve no papers issued by him, until the courts decide that he has a right to act as such Judge. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

Accompanying the communication was the opinion of M. F. Tuley and I. N. Stiles.

It was ordered that a copy of the communication be forwarded to each police station.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion, a furlough of forty-eight hours was granted to John H. Manning, engineer of the Titsworth engine-house.

The board then adjourned, and discussed matters informally.

Commissioner Talcott expressed an opinion that the name of any Alderman attached to a petition, asking the board to appoint any candidate to the police force, would be of great weight in securing a failure.

The details of the recent Chinese plot to murder all the Christians in that empire have recently been brought to light by the Rev. J. F. Mahord, a missionary of the Church of England. The plot originated in Canton, and had for its object the general destruction of all missionary work in China. The work began, about the first of last July, by a general distribution around Canton and its suburbs of small powders, called Shun-Sin-Fan, or gods and grail powders, which were represented to possess the power of averting calamity or disease. These powders were taken by multitudes of people, and then the story was spread that they had been circulated by foreigners, and would produce a disease only to be cured by foreign physicians; and that these physicians would not administer the remedy unless the person attacked would agree to join the Christian Church. The report had its effect, and the people, inflamed with anger, entered upon the work of retaliation in a manner the most ferocious.

—Of the 10,000 English miners, one in every thirty is killed by accident yearly.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Report of the Special Commission.

Their Review of the Present System of Appointments.

Its Corrupting Tendencies.

The Board of Commissioners appointed by the President to examine the subject of civil appointments, and to report measures of reform, have presented their report. They confine their recommendations to what may be done under existing laws, and do not suggest any legal reforms.

After stating the law under which the Commission was organized, the Commissioners recapitulate the history of the country with respect to civil appointments:

During the early administrations, appointments were made from considerations of character and fitness, and removals took place for cause. This practice, as it was the wisest and most reasonable, was also to be expected, because Washington was unanimously elected to the Presidency, and party divisions, as we know them, were developed only toward the close of his administration. He required of applicants proofs of ability, integrity, and fitness. "Beyond this," he said, "nothing with me is necessary or will be of any avail to them in my decision." John Adams made few removals, and those for cause. Jefferson said that the pressure to remove was like a torrent. But he resisted it, and declared, in his famous phrase, that "the only questions concerning a candidate shall be: is he honest; is he capable; is he faithful to the constitution?" Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams followed him so faithfully, that the Joint Congressional Committee upon Retrenchment reported in 1868, that, having consulted all accessible means of information, they had not learned of a single removal of a subordinate officer, except for cause, from the beginning of Washington's administration to the close of that of John Quincy Adams.

During all this time, however, party pressure for removals was not unknown. Under Madison's administration, Josiah Quincy, in a familiar passage, described with caustic satire the sycophancy and servility of the pressure for office that followed the death of an incumbent. When an Auditorship of the Treasury became vacant under Monroe, among the applicants were five United States Senators and thirty Representatives in Congress. John Quincy Adams, who steadily resisted the pressure, said he was "tormented" with ceaseless applications for office, and in 1822, Mr. Van Buren said that the Chief Justice of the proudest and largest State was a candidate for a place in the Treasury Department, to which none but third-rate men would aspire. Such facts illustrate the pressure for office under a system of mere personal favor and selection, although it required fitness, and refused to make vacancies by removals in obedience to party influence. Yet there was always a hope that, as the appointing power had established no independent method of determining fitness, a strenuous party or personal pressure might affect its will. A struggle was, therefore, inevitable. The party pressure was already "tormenting," and, as the number of offices increased, and the power of patronage developed, it was to be expected that it would attempt to control the whole civil service for the benefit of a party.

This practice was virtually declared as a rule of action in the year 1832. Mr. Van Buren was that year nominated Minister to England, and, in advocating his confirmation, Senator Marcy, of New York, first used the famous phrase in reference to the offices of the civil service, "To the victor belong the spoils of the enemy." From that time it has been practically the motto of the administration of every party. As its evil results have been observed, various efforts have been made to obviate them. The most strenuous and continuous of these was that with which the Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, is conspicuously identified. The investigations and reports upon this subject of the Joint Committee of Retrenchment, in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, of which he was a member, obtained and recorded a mass of valuable information which he forcibly presented in his speeches on the floor. But the practice had become a tradition which was not readily disturbed. No measure for a general reform was taken until the close of the Forty-first Congress, when, upon the positive recommendation of the President, the section of the act was passed under which we have been employed.

PRESENT SYSTEMS.

In speaking of the present condition of the civil service we criticise a system, not individuals, and a system which has been hitherto sustained by common consent. It is pleasant to express our conviction not only that there are many men of the highest character and ability in the service of the government, but that the large majority of the persons so employed cannot justly be suspected of improper conduct. Certainly incapable officers have not been sought, and doubtless there are honest and pure men enough in all parties to fill the offices. But certainly, also proved character and tested capacity are not essential to admission to the civil service, and when partisan sympathy or activity take precedence of ability, industry, and special fitness, as qualifications for the inferior offices of the government, it is impossible that the service should have the efficiency and purity which economical administration requires, and which the country has a right to demand.

DEPLORABLE EXPERIENCE.

In obedience to this system, the whole machinery of the government is pulled to pieces every four years. Political caucuses, primary meetings, and conventions are controlled by the promise and expectation of patronage. Political candidates for the lowest or highest positions are directly or indirectly pledged. The pledge is the price of the nomination, and when the election is determined pledges must be redeemed. The business of the nation, the legislation of Congress, the duties of the departments, are all subordinated to the distribution of what is well called "the spoils." No one escapes. President, Secretaries, Senators, Representatives, are pertinaciously dogged and besieged on the one hand to appoint, on the other to appoint subordinates. The great officers of the government are constrained to become mere office-brokers. Meantime they may have their own hopes, ambitions, and designs. They may strive to make their patronage secure their private aims. The spectacle is as familiar as it is painful and humiliating. We accuse no individual. We appeal only to universal and deplorable experience.

MORAL TONE DEBASED.

The evil results of the practice may be seen, first, in its perversion of the nature of the election itself. In a free country an election is intended to be, and of right should be, the choice of differing policies of administration by the people at the polls. It is properly the judgment of the popular intelligence upon the case which has been submitted to it during the canvass by the ablest and most eloquent advocates. But the evil system under which the country suffers tends to change the election from a choice of policies into a contest for personal advantage. It is becoming a desperate conflict to obtain all the offices, with all their lawful salaries and all their unlawful chances. The consequences are unavoidable. The moral tone of the country is debased. The national character deteriorates. No country or government can safely tolerate such a surely increasing demoralization.

The influence of this system upon those who hold office may be inferred. Officers appointed chiefly as a reward for personal and party service and not upon proof of fitness, who know that there is no certain promotion for merit, and that they hold their places only until others with more influential friends can thrust them out, can have neither pride nor hope in the fulfilment of their duties. They are deprived of the usual incentives to diligence and efficiency of men in similar but private positions. Taught by the system to regard the office as a prize, and warned by the same system that their tenure is neither character nor fitness, they are sorely tempted to make the most of it in the shortest time, both to repay the trouble and expense of procuring it and to provide against early removal. Meanwhile, as a part of the vast scheme of patronage, an officer who is appointed solely in deference to political pressure, is judged not by the manner in which he does his duty, but by the zeal with which he serves the influence that secured his place. He is poorly paid, but a tax is levied upon his salary for the expenses of the party, and, although it is called a voluntary contribution, he is made to understand that there are scores of applicants who would gladly take his place with every incumbrance, and he therefore pays from fear of possible removal. Thus it has become the practice of every party in power to seek to retain power by levying upon the money paid to the public agents for the public service.

There are honorable men who enter the service with the sincerest purpose of doing their duty. But the evil condition of the system forces them often to profess what they do not believe, and in a manner which is repugnant to them. The do not have that pride in the civil service of the country which so distinguishes the military and naval services. For how can a position so often procured without proved qualification and so often lost without fault, appeal to the desire or the ambition of worthy men? There are modest and honest and able citizens enough who would gladly serve the country for a moderate and permanent salary, who are the very servants the country needs; but they decline to enter upon a competition not of excellence but of influence; a competition in which actual qualification does not determine the result. The conditions of the service are such that they cannot avoid the feeling that their minds are often regarded as mortgaged, their opinions as hired. Nor is this surprising, when it is remembered that a bill was introduced into Congress, a year ago, forbidding the minor officers of the civil service the usual political liberty of all American citizens, to serve as delegates in political conventions, or as members of political committees. It is the sharpest criticism upon the system, that it is held to unfit a citizen for the honest discharge of his political duties. And yet there is no one who is familiar with its practical operation who does not feel that there was reason in the proposition.

CORRUPTING INFLUENCES.

But the mischief does not end here. When public offices are regarded only as rewards for political service, they will be constantly multiplied to supply more places. There will be incessant temporary employments, as they are called, and consequent deficiency bills and supplementary appropriation bills. Meanwhile the influence which has obtained the office, not for the public service, but as a private reward, will be slow to see inefficiency or actual dishonesty in the conduct of the incumbent. The tendency will be to disbelieve and to excuse and to postpone inquiry; so that, under this system, not only are unnecessary offices created, but there is the strongest temptation to conceal corruption, and every abuse and every extravagance, resulting from a multiplication of such offices, are constantly increasing.

It is not easy to compute in figures the exact economical difference between a good and a bad system of the civil service. It is, necessarily, a matter of inference and of comparison between the probable operation of a careless and a careful method. But it is calculated, by those who have made a careful study of all the facts, that one-fourth of the revenues of the United States are annually lost in the collection, and for a large part of that loss a system of the service which is totally unsound may reasonably be held responsible.

But while this is the necessary influence of the present system of admission, both upon the service itself and upon the character of those who are employed in it, there are evils to be considered still more serious. The appointing power is vested chiefly in the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and in the heads of Departments. It is not possible that applicants for office should be personally known to the appointing power, and it is, therefore, compelled to depend upon the representations of others, which, from the unfortunate nature of the case, such representations must be distrusted. The knowledge of the system is so universal, that no appointing authority can be supposed to be ignorant of the probable personal or political interest in the appointment of those who urge it most strenuously. There are, indeed, many honorable men active in politics whose motives are beyond suspicion, and who recommend only fit persons for appointment. But even such persons, with no ill intention, suffer themselves to be wheedled. Persons in high position do not hesitate to sign certificates without knowledge and from mere complaisance, privately notifying the appointing power to disregard their names. Thus the appointing officer must depend upon those whom he must of necessity distrust, either because of interest or of mere carelessness, and the appointment is often made without real knowledge of the qualification of the candidate, and the public service is filled with persons appointed in a manner that no sensible man would adopt in his own private service.

CONGRESSIONAL BROKERS.

But when the applicant is urged upon the Executive Department by a member of the legislative branch of the Government, the mischief becomes intolerable. It is often by the power of patronage that a Representative is chiefly known to what are called the active politicians among his constituents. He is held to be their agent and broker of offices. They have done his work and he must do theirs, and his position often depends upon his fulfilment of pledges. When, therefore, he applies to the appointing power there is a kind of urgency which it is hard to resist. It is not a favor only that he asks, it is the means of fulfilling a bargain. The appointing power is subjected to threats and the blandishment of personal solicitation. And these are incessant and urged, not in the degree of the fitness of the candidates, but in that of the interest of those who urge him. The place is demanded in the name of the party. Yet granting the favor is not necessarily a benefit to the party; it is often a profit to one man only and his followers.

HONESTY MADE DIFFICULT.

Even if the appointing power declares that it prefers a certain person, peculiarly fitted for the place, the appointment is, nevertheless, demanded or contested as of right by the friends of other persons. If the appointing power persists, and the place is filled as it prefers, it is only after a long and annoying resistance to pressure. But should it be the head of a Department who has some measure before Congress for which he wishes every vote that he can secure, there is a powerful temptation to yield the appointment to secure the vote. Thus the evil system increases official temptation and makes honesty difficult; and it is not surprising that a bill was recently introduced into Congress making it a penal offence for members of Congress to importune the appointing power for places.

SENATORS MAKE APPOINTMENTS.

While, therefore, the appointing power is chiefly and properly vested in the Executive Department, because that department is responsible for executive administration, yet the practice that has arisen under the evil theory of the civil service tends to make the President and Secretaries merely the appointment clerks of Congress, from which body the constitution carefully withholds the appointing power. One result we have just considered, but there are others. Thus it is not denied that the chief national appointments in the several States are now really made, not by the President and the Senate, but at the pleasure of the Senators from the States in which the office is to be filled. The President may have personal knowledge of the unfitness of certain persons whose appointment is sought, but if the Senators from the State are in favor of those persons, the President must yield his knowledge to their pleasure, or the offices must remain unfilled. The Senate will, indeed, naturally and properly inform itself in regard to particular candidates by the knowledge of Senators who may be supposed to know something of them. But when it governs its own action merely by the will of such Senators, it makes them virtually the appointing power, and so destroys one of the fundamental safeguards of the constitution. It is impossible that the Legislature should absorb the Executive function of appointment and remain pure. One of the wisest of American political writers remarked, before the constitution was adopted, "When the Legislature is corrupted the people are undone."

These are some of the serious and threatening evils of the present practice of treating the inferior posts of administration as party prizes. It exasperates party spirit, and perverts the election. It tends to fill the public service with incapacity and corruption, destroying self-reputation and repelling good men. It entices Congress to desert the duties to which it is especially designated by the constitution, and tempts the Executive to perilous intrigue. But the effects of so mischievous a system cannot be confined to itself. Politics cannot be made a mere trade without dangerously relaxing the moral character of the country.

[illegible]

SALES OF OFFICES FOR MONEY.

[illegible]

PERSONAL REWARDS.

[illegible]

EXPLANATION ON THE RULES SUBMITTED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Smashed to Pieces—Three Men Killed and Many Persons Wounded.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Dec. 2.

A deplorable accident happened yesterday on the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Junction Railroad, by which several lives were lost and many persons were more or less seriously injured. The passenger train, due here at 11:50 a. m. left Rushville on [illegible] time. The conductor, Mr. M. B. Flenner, endeavored to make up part of this time, and the train was run at about thirty or thirty-five miles per hour, until the bridge across Beaver Meadow Creek was reached, when a broken rail threw the entire train from the track, and precipitated the engine and cars through a trestle work fourteen feet high.

[illegible]

KILLED.

M. B. Flenner, conductor, Hamilton, Ohio.
James Hamilton, engineer, city.
Pat Kilkery, section foreman, [illegible].

SERIOUSLY HURT.

John Williams, fireman, city; [illegible]; left arm broken in three places.
Baggage master, name and residence unknown to our reporter; injured internally.

WOUNDED.

George Bessell, 119 Virginia avenue, city; ankle sprained; severe cut on head.
Miss Eva May, Crawfordsville; bruised.
W. H. Mahan, city; bruised.
Miss J. S. Harney, Ladoga; slightly bruised.
Miss Sallie Harney, Ladoga; cut over eye.
Miss N. Golden, bruised, slight cut.
Daniel Hoover, Connersville, slightly bruised.
Lud Webster, city, bruised.
Mrs. R. E. Smith, Cincinnati, slightly hurt.
Lizzie Bell, Lebanon, slightly bruised.
Miss Katie Young, Franklin, slight bruises.
Charles Daily, Connersville, bruised.
Miss Laurie Owen, Crawfordsville, severely cut, and finger broken.
F. W. Shrader, Nashville, [illegible] burned and bruised badly, but not seriously.
J. A. Vallandingham and lady, [illegible], O., both slightly hurt.
Mr. Wilkoff and lady, Jamestown, Ind., both bruised.
A. J. Joyce, city, cut over eye.

How the Cholera Lies Dormant and Reappears.

The *British Medical Journal*, noticing the fortunate respite from the invasion of cholera in England, caused by the timely arrival of cold weather, adds that it is but a respite, and continues with these remarks, which are equally applicable to this country as to England:

[illegible]

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

[illegible] H. T. HOLCOMB, Sec'y.

Masonic.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible] and Mysterious Disappearance of Tweed.

[illegible] and Speculations as to His Whereabouts.

[illegible] Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TWEED DISAPPEARS.

New York, Dec. 27.—The whereabouts of [illegible] is still the absorbing theme in political [illegible] circles. All sorts of rumors continue to be circulated. His friends yet insist that he has not left the city, and will appear when [illegible] of securing proper bail. Most persons believe [illegible] fled, and has no intention of returning; his departure is the result of long meditation [illegible] planning. Stories of Tweed's [illegible] in the Metropolitan Hotel, his family [illegible] Mrs. McMullin's house, in Fifth avenue, [illegible] house of friends in Jersey, are, so far as can be ascertained, without [illegible]. It is thought by many [illegible] Brennan knows Tweed's [illegible], and is in collusion with him in fact, [illegible]; that the statements [illegible] are searching for Tweed to take [illegible] are merely a pretext to deceive [illegible]. The probabilities of the Boss' [illegible] growing less and less, and a [illegible] of Tammanyites say he will have to run [illegible] if he has not already, unless he be willing [illegible]. The reports of this morning that [illegible] put everything out of his hands, and that [illegible] property which can be legally attached [illegible] confirmed by later intelligence [illegible] to be trustworthy. This [illegible] are afloat that Tweed went to [illegible] last night, and intends to sail for Europe [illegible]. Some of the sporting fraternity [illegible] two to one that he won't be seen [illegible]. The general impression [illegible] very little chance of securing the [illegible] amount of bail, and every hour [illegible] reduces his chances; that he will [illegible] more likely to run away than be committed to prison. He is said to have sworn that [illegible] shall never have the latter satisfaction, [illegible] flight is almost the only refuge now [illegible]. Fresh rumors are constantly set afloat [illegible] by the Reformers, to confuse the [illegible] and baulk private vigilance, to the [illegible] has been arrested, has surrendered [illegible] been consigned to Ludlow Street [illegible] secured new bondsmen; but up to this [illegible] nothing more positive is known of [illegible] than was known at dusk. Even his relatives [illegible] friends do not pretend that he will be [illegible] for two or three days.

MR. HACKETT'S ILLNESS.

[illegible] hope is entertained of the actor, J. [illegible] Hackett's recovery. It is stated that his physician [illegible] up several days ago, as his [illegible] is in the region of the heart. Hackett has [illegible] of at least one million of dollars, and [illegible] leave a large sum to found a home [illegible] and invalid actors, to be located in [illegible] this city, and to be called the Hackett [illegible]. His son, Recorder Hackett, has been [illegible] at his father's bedside of late.

MONEY.

[illegible] in the money market continued [illegible]. The rates to government bond dealers [illegible] per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, and [illegible] brokers, 1-64 to 3-16 per diem for turning [illegible]. Later in the day these rates were slightly [illegible]. The pressure renders it almost impossible [illegible] commercial paper, as those who would [illegible] prefer to get the high rates obtained [illegible].

GOLD

[illegible] at 109¼, and advanced to 109⅜, but at the [illegible] price had fallen off to 108⅞. The rates [illegible] for carrying were 1-32, 7, 3-64, 3-32, 1-16, and [illegible].

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

[illegible] active investment demand, [illegible] in volume daily. The offerings of [illegible] bonds to the Treasury, to-day, were [illegible]. Central Pacific bonds closed at [illegible] and Unions at 83¾ to 83 for firsts; [illegible] land grants; 82¾ to 83 for incomes, and [illegible].

THE JANUARY INTEREST.

[illegible] Assistant Treasurer announced to-day that [illegible] on the public debt due January 1, [illegible] be paid at his office on and after to-[illegible] rebate.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

[illegible] dull at 109@109½ for prime banker's [illegible].

THE STOCK MARKET

[illegible], closing weak with a decline ranging [illegible] per cent from the highest prices of [illegible]. Most short contracts were closed up [illegible] advance, and the market now is [illegible] sustaining influence. Many bull operators [illegible] realized their profits and have withdrawn [illegible] for the present. The dealings were small [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS.

[illegible] inquiry for flour was more general, and the [illegible]. The demand was more active [illegible] Provinces and West Indies, but high for [illegible]. At the close there was a still better tone [illegible]. Wheat was in moderate demand, [illegible] was no pressure to sell. Prices were [illegible] in the absence of business. The demand [illegible] chiefly for milling. Corn is without [illegible]. The demand is light, and mainly for the [illegible].

[To the Associated Press.]

SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S NEWS.

New York, Dec. 27.—The *Tribune* says it has [illegible] that Tweed has fled, and is [illegible] rapid flight from the country, [illegible] concealed from the Sheriff's officers [illegible] come forward to save him [illegible]. This statement of the *Tribune* [illegible] on the fact that Terence Farley [illegible] to have given a notification to the [illegible] withdrawal from Tweed's bail bond, [illegible] Hugh Hastings nor Jay Gould [illegible] in the sums which they have offered [illegible].

[illegible]